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EAST INDIA (PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT).

B 1

RETURN to an Address of the Honourable the House of Commons, dated 23 July 1901;—*for*,

"COPY of a DESPATCH from the GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, dated the 17th day of January 1901, and of the reply thereto of the SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA in Council, dated the 7th day of June 1901, on the subject of Memorials from the Officers of the Public Works Department appointed from the Royal Indian Engineering College in the years 1873–1878."

India Office,
25 July 1901.

ARTHUR GODLEY,
Under-Secretary of State.

(*Sir Seymour King.*)

C X Y. 21

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed*,
29 *July* 1901.

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1901.

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No. 1.

LETTER FROM THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA TO THE RIGHT HONOURABLE LORD GEORGE FRANCIS HAMILTON, HER MAJESTY'S SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA.

No. 5 Public Works of 1901, dated the 17th January 1901.

We have had under our consideration, for some time past, memorials submitted by engineers appointed from the Royal Engineering College during the first few years after the opening of that institution. Generally speaking, the memorialists may be described as those appointed to the department in the years 1873 to 1878 inclusive, and all, therefore, entered the college between the date of its first opening in 1870 and the year 1875. In paragraph 4 of our Despatch No. 26 P.W., dated 24th August 1899, relating to the case of Mr. C. H. Holme, an engineer of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh list, with which we forwarded a similar memorial from him, we referred to the existence of these memorials, and there has been some later telegraphic correspondence* on the same subject with your Lordship. Mr. Holme, as your Lordship is aware, has since retired unconditionally on the terms approved in the correspondence quoted in the margin;† some other of the officers, whose memorials have been under consideration, have also retired, either with or without the advantage of the special terms referred to above.

* Dated 19th February, 1900.

Telegram from Secretary of State to Viceroy.

Your Public Works Despatch No. 26, 24th August last. When may I expect memorials referred to in paragraph 4, with your views?

Dated 22nd February 1900.

Telegram from Viceroy to Secretary of State.

Your telegram in the Public Works Department, dated 19th February last. Case under consideration. There is likely to be further delay, as case involves much difficulty.

† Despatch No. 10 P.W., dated 30th March 1899, to Secretary of State.
Despatch No. 21 P.W., dated 1st June 1899, from Secretary of State.

The memorials themselves, together with a schedule containing a general abstract of the several prayers contained in them, are now forwarded for Your Lordship's consideration and orders. It will be observed that most of the memorials are addressed to His Excellency the Viceroy, and that the principal prayers are as follows:—

(*a*) That adequate compensation shall be given for the depreciation of the currency in which each memorialist has been paid.

(*b*) That pensions shall be paid in sterling at 2*s*. per rupee.

(*c*) That adequate compensation shall be given for loss suffered on account of slow promotion.

Many of the memorialists who were appointed in 1878 also pray

(*d*) That they may be allowed the privilege, which was conceded to men appointed in the previous years, of drawing their furlough allowances, when paid in England, at the rate of 2*s*. to the rupee.

In the following paragraphs we shall endeavour to place before your Lordship a statement of the facts connected with the prayers of the memorialists as they present themselves to us, and of the general conclusions which we have formed so far as the information available enables us to do so.

2. In the first place, it is necessary to remark that these memorials, with the exception of one which refers solely to the special terms sanctioned in 1899 for officers of the years 1874 to 1876, and perhaps two others which refer to that concession while putting forward other claims, are wholly distinct from the memorials from certain Madras officers which were forwarded with our Despatch No. 10 P.W., dated 30th March 1899. In that correspondence we recommended that, subject to certain restrictions, engineers appointed from the Royal Engineering College in the years 1874 to 1876 should be permitted to retire at once on the pensions admissible as for 25 years' service. This moderate concession, which was subsequently sanctioned, was recommended on consideration of the fact that the retirement scheme of 1893 gave very inadequate advantage to the officers appointed

in the years 1873 to 1876, very few of whom were able to avail themselves of it; that the block which that scheme was intended to remove had not been entirely removed; that there were several men of those years whose prospects were very unfavourable; and that a few of them had expressed a desire to retire on the terms then proposed. So far as the men of the year 1874 were concerned, it may be observed that the concession then proposed only amounted to permission to retire a few months earlier than they could have done otherwise. It is true that, in forwarding their applications, we supported them on the ground that the promotion which it had been found possible to give them had been far worse than that which they had been led to expect when they entered the college; but we did not suppose that the offer of the special terms proposed to the officers of the years concerned, who might be willing to accept them, would satisfy the claims of other men of these and of later years who had suffered from retarded promotion. The memorialists of that time asked only for permission to retire a few months, or years, earlier than they would otherwise be entitled to retire, and the loss of pay due to retarded promotion and other causes was only one of the reasons urged in support of that moderate request. The question of compensation for retarded promotion in any other form had not within recent years been raised; but the present memorialists, whose case is now under consideration, have directly raised that question; and although some of them have asked, among other requests, that they may be allowed to retire at once, the main prayer of their petition is that they may receive, in some form or other, adequate compensation for the losses they claim to have sustained. We consider it important that this point should be made perfectly clear, because we have reason to believe that an opinion has prevailed that the special retirement scheme of 1899 was put forward by this Government, and accepted by the Secretary of State, as the only compensation that it was necessary to offer to the officers appointed in the years 1873–77, or in later years, for the non-fulfilment of promises made in the earlier prospectus of the college under which all put forward certain claims. We desire to state clearly that no claims for such compensation were then before us except on the part of a few officers who claimed nothing more, in satisfaction of all their demands, than the privilege of being allowed to retire at once on the terms then proposed.

3. Referring now to the memorial of Mr. G. G. White, Executive Engineer, Central Provinces, which, as we have said, differs from the others in that it asks only for the extension to him, an officer appointed in 1877, of the special terms sanctioned for officers of the years 1874 to 1876, we may observe, in the first place, that the fact that those terms were not recommended for, or offered to, the officers appointed in 1877 shows clearly that this Government did not put forward that retirement scheme as compensation for all the men who had received the earlier prospectus on which the present claims are based; for the men of the year 1877, who certainly entered the Department under that prospectus, were expressly excluded from the scheme. The point was in fact fully considered at the time, and it was at first proposed to consider, after a year's interval, whether the men of 1877 might then be recommended for the benefit of the terms. But it was eventually decided that the representation to Your Lordship should, so far as the terms then recommended were concerned, be final, and should not be qualified by any proposal to consider matters further after a year had elapsed. Our reasons for that decision were that the men appointed in 1877 had only 16 years' service when the terms of 1893 were offered to them, and had therefore more to gain by accepting them than the men of earlier years. This is proved by the fact that 15 of the men of that year accepted the terms of 1893, whereas only 13 men of the three earlier years, 1874 to 1876, availed themselves of the offer. It was further noticed that the prospects of further promotion for the men of 1877 were more hopeful than those of men of the earlier years, and would be improved to some extent by the retirements among their seniors which were anticipated as a result of the scheme then under consideration. Lastly, in the existing depleted state of the Department, we were not at all inclined to encourage premature retirements among men of the standing of these officers. The reasons which then influenced us in discouraging further retirements among these officers still hold good, and we consider that neither

Mr. White nor any other officer of 1877 should be permitted to retire on the terms offered to men of the earlier years; nor do we propose to recommend any further scheme of premature retirement to meet the claims of any of these officers on account of retarded promotion. If any compensation can be fairly claimed on account of loss of pay due to promotion having been slower than might have been reasonably expected, we consider that it should take some other form, such as a bonus, or an increased pension, payable in full only on completion of the term of service contemplated in the prospectus on which the claim is based. In short, we prefer that compensation, if given at all, should be in the form of a premium on long service rather than of an inducement to premature retirement.

4. This conclusion leads us naturally to the consideration of the general question which forms the main subject of all the other memorials which are now forwarded, namely, whether any compensation whatever is due to men appointed from the Royal Indian Engineering College in certain years, as described in the opening paragraph of this despatch, on account of the non-fulfilment of promises held out to them, on the faith of which all allege that they entered the college. There is a preliminary difficulty, to which we must first refer, in ascertaining the exact terms of the prospectuses actually issued to the candidates for each successive year from 1872 to 1875, and also as to the extent to which some of these terms may have been modified by later orders or by assurances given to the students before leaving the college. To avoid cumbering this despatch with unnecessary matter we have included in two separate Appendices, II. (*a*) and II. (*b*), all the information which we have at our disposal bearing on these two points, but we consider that we must leave it to Your Lordship to decide, in accordance with the full information which is doubtless available in the records of the India Office, what were the exact terms of the prospectus issued in each year, and whether the conditions of the contracts may be regarded as identical for all the memorialists, that is, to all students who entered the Department up to and including the year 1878.

We are inclined to believe that, in spite of certain differences in the prospectuses issued in the years 1872 to 1874, these conditions may be regarded as practically identical for all men who entered the college on the strength of those prospectuses, *i.e.*, for all who were appointed to the Department before 1878, because all these officers were subsequently allowed the privilege of drawing furlough allowances in sterling at the rate of 2*s.* to the rupee, without reference to the maximum limit stated in the prospectus of 1872, but omitted from those of the subsequent years. The point on which we are most doubtful is whether the men who entered the Department in 1878, of whom there are now 22 in the service, can claim that they are on precisely the same footing as those who were appointed up to 1877, in view of the fact that the privilege of drawing furlough allowance in sterling at the rate of 2*s.* to the rupee has not hitherto been extended to them. It will be observed that 10 of the memorialists who were appointed in 1878 now ask for this privilege in addition to any others that may be conceded to the memorialists of the earlier years, and we think that it will be convenient to consider in the first place this prayer [(*d*) of paragraph 1].

As stated in Appendix II. (*a*), the claim of the memorialists has hitherto rested on the ground that the prospectus for the year 1875, as it appears in the college calendar which each student was obliged to procure for himself after admission to the college, was identical with that for the year 1874 in so far as the particular paragraph relating to furlough allowances is concerned. We have hitherto supposed that the prospectus which is included in the college calendar differed, through mere inadvertence, from that which was actually supplied to the candidates for admission in 1875, before they presented themselves for examination, but it has recently been brought to our notice that at least one of the entrants of this year (Mr. H. P. Burt) was supplied, before the examination, with a prospectus in which section 26*b* of the 2nd edition of the Civil Leave Code was not appended, and in which the paragraph relating to furlough allowances was identical with that in the prospectus for 1874; and we understand that this particular prospectus has already been forwarded to the India Office by the officer in question. We

think, therefore, that if there are reasonable grounds for supposing that at least some of the candidates in this year may have been supplied with prospectuses similar to those of 1874, and that two differently worded prospectuses were issued to the candidates for admission in 1875, the claim of all the candidates in that year to the benefit of the more favourable one, which appears to have been subsequently included in the college calendar for that year, is one which deserves further consideration.

5. We now proceed to the more general question stated at the commencement of paragraph 4, which depends, in our opinion, on two issues: first, whether, as alleged by the memorialists, the prospectus must be taken as the basis of the contract with the Secretary of State; and, secondly, whether there has been a failure to substantially fulfil the promises held out to induce the memorialists to enter the public service.

On the first of these issues we are hardly in a position to form an opinion. The Government of India are indeed aware that special concessions in connection with the rate at which their furlough allowances should be paid, were granted in 1890, without reference to this Government, to officers of the years 1873–77, on the ground that, "as those officers had incurred the expense "of education at the college on the faith of the prospectus, a contract had "virtually been entered into with them on that basis." We therefore presume that the prospectus should be regarded as the basis of a contract in respect of other matters than the rate of furlough allowances; but as these documents were not issued by the Government of India, who, moreover, have no fully authenticated copies of the prospectus issued in successive years to candidates for admission to the college, they consider that this first issue is one that must be left wholly to Your Lordship's decision.

6. We turn then to a consideration of the second issue, namely, whether there has been a virtual failure to fulfil the promises held out, to induce the memorialists to enter the public service.

With reference to this point, we submit, as Appendix III. to this despatch, a general statement of the case from the memorialists' point of view which has been drawn up by a prominent member of the Engineer Establishment, who belongs to the same class, and will now state our own views on the first three prayers of the memorialists as stated in paragraph 1. As regards the first of these, prayer (*a*), to the effect that adequate compensation may be given for the depreciation of the currency in which the memorialists are paid, we are of opinion that the expressions in the earlier prospectus which indicated that a rupee was at that time nearly equivalent to one-tenth of a pound cannot possibly be held to justify a claim in behalf of the memorialists for payment of their salaries in any other currency than that in which all the Indian services are paid, whether appointed in England or in India, or to compensation for the depreciation of that currency on any other scale than that which has been sanctioned for those services in the Exchange Compensation Rules. We are unable, therefore, to recommend that the prayer for adequate compensation for the depreciation in the gold value of the rupee should be favourably considered.

7. Prayer (*b*) is to the effect that pensions may be paid in sterling at the rate of 2*s.* to the rupee. This claim is based partly on the expressions in the earlier prospectus to which reference has just been made, and which are cited in Appendix II. (*a*); partly on the minute by the late Sir George Chesney which was appended to our Public Work Despatch No. 15, dated 28th January 1890, and on a subsequent letter by the same officer dated October 29th 1892, which is said to have been addressed to the Under-Secretary of State for India, and of which a copy is appended to some of the memorials; and partly on statements made by the Secretary and Under-Secretary of State, in and out of Parliament, at the time that the college was first instituted, to the effect that the officers appointed to the Public Works Department from the college would be placed on a level with the civil and military services. As regards the first of these reasons, we are of opinion that the expressions in the prospectus do not in themselves justify the claim for sterling pensions any more than they justify a claim for payment of salaries at the rate of about 2*s.* to the rupee. The case for granting pensions

at some privileged rate of exchange in consideration of the great fall in the gold value of the rupee, which occurred after the memorialists entered college, would have been just as strong if these expressions had been omitted from the earlier prospectuses. These prospectuses were laid before the Parliamentary Committee appointed in 1890 to consider and report upon the alleged grievances of the uncovenanted Civil Servants of India arising from the change in the relative value of gold and silver money, and their Leave and Pension Rules; and the Committee, in recommending that the minimum rate of exchange for payment of pensions should be fixed by Government at the rate of 1*s.* 9*d.* to the rupee, did not propose that any higher rate should be allowed to the Civil Engineers, who had entered the service from Coopers Hill on the strength of these prospectuses. It has, however, been represented that the omission of the Select Committee to make any special recommendation in their favour should not be regarded as decisive, because it appears from the answer given by Your Lordship to a question asked in Parliament by Mr. Kimber on the 7th of August last that our Public Works Despatch No. 15, dated 28th January 1890, to which Sir G. Chesney's minute was appended, was not included among the papers laid before the Committee. We think that, if these important papers were not laid before the Committee, it may fairly be contended by the memorialists that the fact that the Special Committee did not make any special recommendation on their behalf should not be regarded as in itself precluding a further examination of their claims to a payment of pensions at a higher rate of exchange than that which was proposed as a minimum by the Committee, and we recommend therefore that this prayer should be considered by Your Lordship on its merits.

8. It remains to consider prayer (*c*), in which it is asked that adequate compensation may be given for the loss suffered on account of the slowness of promotion as compared with the rate held out in the leaflet appended to the prospectuses issued to certain officers. This question is one that does not appear to have been covered in any way by the Report of the Parliamentary Committee of 1890, and it was in fact ruled by the Chairman, in question 705, that the question of retarded promotion was not within the competence of the Committee, except in so far as such retardation was attributable to the fluctuating value of the rupee. We think, therefore, that, if the memorialists' contention that the prospectus must be regarded as the basis of the contract is admitted, this question is one which is entitled to consideration, and we shall endeavour, as far as possible, to lay the facts before Your Lordship. In the first place, we must observe that we have no certain information as to the prospectuses to which this leaflet was attached, and the latter has never been included in the college calendars; but, as memorialists of each of the years under consideration rely on it in support of their claims, there is a presumption that it was issued to all. As to the leaflet itself, we cannot but admit that the average rate of promotion indicated in it has never been attained, and was indeed impossible of attainment. It has not been contended that the statements made in it as to the average rate of promotion in the past were in themselves incorrect, but it is certain that they were very misleading as even an approximate forecast of the rate that might be anticipated in future under entirely different conditions of recruitment. When the reorganisation scheme of 1893 was elaborated, in which the departmental scale was so modified as to greatly improve the rate of promotion then prevalent, it was estimated that, under that scheme, the average length of service before promotion to the rank of executive engineer, first grade, would be 19 years, whereas the average rate indicated in the leaflet, under a much less favourable scale, was only $11\frac{3}{4}$ years. It is indeed true that the leaflet contained a warning to the effect that "from various causes "the promotion in the past has been somewhat more rapid than may be "expected in the future," but it may be fairly urged that the very terms of this warning implied an assurance that the rate of promotion in the future would not be very much slower than that indicated in the statement.

9. We have, however, to remark that, whatever the failure may have been in the fulfilment of more or less specific promises held out to the memorialists, account must, in our opinion, be taken on the other side of all advantages which the memorialists have received, but to which they were not entitled

under the terms of the prospectus, and that claims for compensation should be limited to the residual loss that may have been sustained after taking full account of these advantages. The advantages to which we refer are the following:—

(1.) The increased pay in the grades of assistant engineer, first grade, and executive engineer, fourth grade (old scale), under the orders of 1884, which all these officers have enjoyed to a greater or less extent.

(2.) The increased pay in the executive engineer, first and second grades, under the orders of 1893, which they have also had, and still have.

(3.) The increased pay drawn from the 1st January 1900 by superintending engineers of the third and second classes under the sanction conveyed in Your Lordship's despatch No. 53 P.W., dated 14th December 1899.

(4.) Permission to retire on pension after 20 and 25 years' service, including furlough, instead of after 30 years, with or without a certain amount of furlough included (*see* paragraph 13).

(5.) The addition of a special pension of Rs. 1,000 to superintending engineers, and Rs. 2,000 to chief engineers, over and above the Rs. 5,000 promised in the prospectus, which means a pension of Rs. 6,000 or Rs. 7,000, after 25 years' service, inclusive of furlough, instead of Rs. 5,000 only, after 30 years' service, which may be inclusive or exclusive of furlough (*see* paragraph 13).

In endeavouring to frame the estimate of residual loss, the main facts we have had to consider are: first, the pay that would have accrued under a reasonable interpretation of the leaflet which appears to have been attached to the prospectus; secondly, the pay that has actually accrued under the conditions of service as modified by the advantages numbered (1), (2) and (3) of the foregoing paragraph; and, thirdly, the set-off to the loss of pay shown by the above comparison, by reason of the increased pensions attainable at earlier periods of service than those mentioned in the prospectus.

10. The first difficulty that met us in the course of the inquiry was a question as to the period on which the comparison between the pay under the prospectus and that which has actually accrued should be based; and our conclusion is that a standard measure of compensation can only be obtained by working out the comparison for the full period of 30 years' service contemplated in the prospectus. We have therefore assumed, in the cases selected as standards for calculating the difference, representing the loss of pay, that the several officers would not have retired until the age of 55 years, when they are, under existing rules, compelled to retire, and when, moreover, they would generally have completed thirty years of active service exclusive of furlough. The propriety of this assumption is not affected by the consideration that it may now be possible for an officer to retire after 25 years' service, including four years' furlough, on a pension of even Rs. 6,000, as compared with one of Rs. 5,000 only after 30 years' active service, not including time spent on furlough, which is all that was promised in the prospectus. The concession which has been made in this respect is no doubt a great one, for which due allowance is hereafter made when discussing the case of those who may actually avail themselves of it; but it is contended that it is a concession only to those who do avail themselves of it. For instance, it is said that it would be no satisfaction to an officer, who retires at the end of 30 years' active service after having received, say, Rs. 50,000 less than he might have legitimately expected under the terms of the prospectus, to be told that he might have retired, if he wished, on a full pension of Rs. 5,000, or even on an enhanced one of Rs. 6,000, several years earlier. He might, it is contended, reasonably answer that the fact of Government having offered an option of retirement, of which he was unable to avail himself, did not affect the case. It follows, therefore, in the case of such officers, and this is the point that we desire to press, that if we are to compare the short pay attributable to retarded promotion with the capitalised value of a pension in excess of that promised in the prospectus, we must calculate the former for the whole period of service, and the latter with reference to the date of the termination of the service. It is for this reason that, in the cases we have selected as standards for measuring

the compensation, the set-off, due to the increased pension, is based on the assumption that the pension cannot, under the terms of the original prospectus, be claimed until the age of 55 years, and that the loss of pay is calculated on the same hypothesis, namely, on the loss that has accrued, or may accrue, on a service completed up to that age. At the same time we have separately considered the value of the privilege of being allowed to retire on full pension which must be taken into account in the case of those who may actually avail themselves of this privilege.

11. In making calculations on this basis we have not lost sight of the warning contained in the leaflet to which we have already referred, and which undoubtedly justifies us in applying a rate of promotion, for comparison with the actual, materially slower than the rate indicated in the leaflet. We have, therefore, assumed an increase of 10 per cent. in the average length of service before attaining the various grades in the ranks of Assistant and Executive Engineer, and of no less than 20 per cent. in the case of the administrative ranks, as in the following table:—

Grade.		Average length of service before promotion to each grade.			
		Leaflet.		As now assumed.	
		Years.	Months.	Years.	Months.
To Assistant Engineer,	1st	4	0	4	5
„ Executive „	4th	6	6	7	2
„ „ „	3rd	7	6	8	3
„ „ „	2nd	9	8	10	8
„ „ „	1st	12	9	14	0
„ Superintending „	3rd	16	8*	20	0
„ „ „	2nd	17	4	20	10
„ „ „	1st	17	9	21	4
„ Chief „	3rd	18	8	22	4
„ „ „	2nd	19	0	22	10
„ „ „	1st	20	4	24	5

* *Note.*—The average length of service before promotion to the rank of Superintending Engineer, 3rd class, was by a curious omission not stated in the leaflet. The period of $16\frac{2}{3}$ years shown in the table above has therefore been interpolated for the purpose of the calculations.

12. We have had to consider other difficulties in attempting to estimate the loss of pay due to the slow rate of promotion such as those due to the factor of selection, and the extra emoluments that have been drawn in particular appointments for special reasons, or by officers in foreign service. These questions have been discussed at some length in Appendix IV., which is accompanied by a table embodying the results of the calculations that have been made in 26 cases that may be regarded as fairly representative. The general conclusions are that, in the case of the few officers who may prove themselves ineligible for the Superintending Engineer class, the ultimate loss of pay due to the slow rate of promotion will be small, and will probably not exceed on the average Rs. 5,000, but that in the case of those who have already attained or are likely eventually to attain the rank of Superintending Engineer the average loss will probably not be less than Rs. 35,000. In the case of the ablest officers who may rise to the rank of Chief Engineer the loss that may be assumed will be much greater than this, and the difference may often exceed the difference between the capitalised values of the special pensions of a Chief and Superintending Engineer.

13. We have next to consider the point which has already been referred to in paragraph 9, viz., the extent to which any compensation that may be considered due to an officer on account of the slow rate of promotion should be reduced in consideration of the advantages which the memorialists have received, but to which they were not entitled under the terms of the prospectus. It is unnecessary to consider advantages (1), (2) and (3) because account has been automatically taken of them in making the calculations the results of which are shown in Appendix IV. As regards advantage (4), which may be called the privilege of premature retirement, it has already been pointed out that, under the terms of the original prospectus, the claim to pension did

not mature, except in cases of retirement under a medical certificate, until the completion of 30 years' service exclusive of all periods spent on long leave; and that, as most officers entered at about the age of 22, the claim would not generally mature until the 55th birthday. But a claim has been put forward on behalf of the memorialists, which, for reasons which are stated at length in Appendix II. (*b*), appear to us to have some solid foundation, that they are entitled to count a certain portion of leave as active service on the strength of promises made to them at the college, which were not embodied in the prospectus, though they were eventually confirmed by the Secretary of State's Financial despatch No. 310, dated 10th August 1876. The decision on this claim we must leave to your Lordship; but, if it is allowed, the time at which a claim to pension would mature, and on which our calculations of short pay should be based, would be generally about the 52nd instead of the 55th birthday. So far as the amount of short pay is concerned, the reduction in the assumed length of service might conceivably lead to an increase or a decrease in the amounts as calculated in Appendix IV., and the result would, in fact, vary according to circumstances. But the advantage to the memorialists would be that the full calculated compensation could be claimed three years earlier than under the former hypothesis.

The actual age at which a claim to the ordinary pension of Rs. 5,000 will mature will depend not only on the decision whether a certain amount of long leave may or may not count as service towards pension, but also on the amount of such leave taken, and on the age at which an officer may have entered the Department. For present purposes we have assumed, in the tables in Appendix V., to which we shall presently refer, that the prescribed period of 30 years' service would be completed on the 55th or 52nd birthday, according as time spent on long leave is excluded or included. It would be easy, however, to make additions to the table to meet the case of claims maturing at any other age, but this is for the present hardly necessary.

The privilege of retiring on the full ordinary pension of Rs. 5,000 after only 25 years' service, which may include three years spent on long leave, was sanctioned in Secretary of State's despatch No. 18 P. W., dated 22nd March 1883, under which it is possible for an officer entering the service on his 22nd birthday to retire on his 47th birthday, or any subsequent date intermediate between this and his 55th birthday. In columns 2 and 3 of the 1st table in Appendix V. we have shown the cost to Government of this concession on the assumption that the claim to pension would otherwise mature on the 55th and 52nd birthday respectively. As the pension will be payable in sterling at 1*s.* 9*d.* to the rupee, the true rupee value of the pension (with the rupee at 1*s.* 4*d.*) has been taken at Rs. 6,562–5. It will be seen that this privilege of premature retirement has imposed a great cost on the State, and represents a corresponding benefit to the officers who may avail themselves of the concession. We consider that, when such officers claim compensation for non-fulfillment of promises held out to them, Government is justified in claiming that the value, or cost to the State, of this concession, should be thrown into the other side of the scale, and that the amounts shown in columns 2 and 3 may fairly be deducted from any amounts that may be considered due to an officer as compensation for slow promotion if he exercises the privilege of retiring before his claim to pension would mature under the terms of the prospectus which is claimed as the basis of his contract.

14. We have next to consider advantage (5) of those enumerated in paragraph 9, viz., the value of the special pensions of a Superintending Engineer and Chief Engineer, which were also conceded in Secretary of State's despatch No. 18 P. W., dated 22nd March 1883. These special pensions of Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 2,000 per annum are payable, in addition to the ordinary pension of Rs. 5,000, to any officer who, on the date of retiring on ordinary pension, has completed three years' approved service in the ranks of Superintending and Chief Engineer respectively. The cost to Government will, therefore, be the capitalised value of the special pension on the date of retirement. This value has been shown in column 4 of Table I. in Appendix V., for the Superintending Engineers' special pension, which, if paid in sterling at the rate of 1*s.* 9*d.* to the rupee, is equivalent to a rupee

pension of Rs. 1,312–5. The value of the Chief Engineer's special pension will be double the amount shown in the same column. The application of this table to any case that may occur in practice is illustrated by the example given therein, and the method adopted in calculating the values in the table is explained in the same Appendix.

15. It has, however, been represented to us on behalf of the memorialists, by an officer whom we have consulted in the matter, that these values, though correctly representing the probable cost to the State of the improved pensions actually granted, do not really represent either the value of the concession to the officers concerned or the amounts that may equitably be deducted from any compensation that may be considered due to them on account of their slow promotion. It is contended that the promise of pension is a prospective advantage contingent on the individual surviving to claim it, and that it is offered equally to all members of a service in order to induce them to serve for a prolonged period, and that it forms parts of the emoluments of the service and is of the nature of "deferred pay," and in fact has been so defined in Government of India Resolution No. 4359 of 14th October 1871 (*see* extract, Appendix VI. to despatch). In return for the emoluments offered (of which the promise of pension forms part), the State receives service from all its servants to whom the promise was made. It is, therefore, contended that it is not equitable that, in taking credit for the value of an improvement in such pension, the State should attempt to recoup itself for the cost of the improvement wholly from the comparatively few individuals who have been fortunate enough to survive the risks of the service and live to claim it, but that the total cost of the improvement should be divided amongst the whole of the members of the service who worked for the State in return for it. Further, it is pointed out that, as, owing to their admittedly slow promotion the pay drawn yearly by the memorialists throughout their service has been much below what they had a reasonable right to expect under the inducements held out to them, and as, in assessing the compensation for this, it is proposed that the value of the improved pensions is to be set off against those short payments in the past, it is therefore permissible to consider that yearly premia sufficient for the purchase of those improvements may be deducted from the yearly short payments, and that the yearly differences only should be recognised as the basis for assessing compensation. On this principle Table III. of Appendix V. has been prepared; it shows the annual premia which (according to the tables of Appendix No. 9 of the Civil Service Regulations), if paid from the age of 22 to date of retirement, would purchase the improved pensions, and the total to which those premia would amount during the period assumed. In this total interest is omitted because, in the calculation made in Appendix IV., no interest has been allowed in the assessment of loss of pay suffered by the memorialists in consequence of their slow promotion, and therefore, it is argued, no interest ought to be considered to accrue on the premia supposed to have been contemporaneously devoted to the purchase of the pensions promised. It may, however, be remarked that, though the deductions arrived at by this method are necessarily much below those shown in Table I. of Appendix V., yet if compound interest at $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. be added to them, and if account be taken of the premia supposed to be paid on account of those officers who have failed to obtain pension, the total "amount" of those premia for a service of given strength would be identical with the total, according to Table I., of the cost to Government of the pensions to that number of officers who, on the same scale of mortality, would survive to claim them. The essential difference, therefore, between the two methods is that, by the first method, explained in paragraphs 13 and 14, the whole cost to the State of the improved pensions would be debited against the officers who actually benefit by them, whereas in the second method, explained in this paragraph, it is divided amongst all the officers to whom the pensions were promised in proportion to the length of service each has worked for the State. It is contended that this latter method is the more equitable one, because the State has already saved by the slow promotion and consequent loss of pay suffered by those who have failed to profit by the improved pensions, and that it is therefore equitable for it to

write off their share of the supposed premia rather than to attempt to recover the whole cost of the improved pension from the survivors.

We have stated this argument at length because we think that it is desirable to place the case for the memorialists as fully as possible before Your Lordship. In illustration we have also, as we have said, appended as Table III. of Appendix V., a statement corresponding with that in Table I., showing the values of these pecuniary concessions, if calculated in the manner proposed, for the particular case of an officer entering the service in 1876 at the age of 22. The values in the case of entrants in other years or at other ages will be slightly different, but the variations will not be great. We do not think it necessary to traverse the argument at length; but we are of opinion that the value of a pecuniary concession cannot be taken, for the purpose now under consideration, at any other amount than that for which it could be purchased at the time of entering into enjoyment of it, which is the basis on which the calculations for Table I. of Appendix V. have been made.

16. We consider, therefore, that, in order to obtain a true measure of the net loss which individual memorialists may claim to have sustained, the gross loss due to the slow rate of promotion should be calculated as in Appendix IV., and that the set-off on account of the value of the pecuniary concessions made to them after joining the service should be determined as in Table I., Appendix V. It is shown in Appendix IV. that the average short pay for an officer who may attain the rank of Superintending Engineer may be estimated, approximately, at Rs. 34,814, and if he retires with a Superintending Engineer's special pension, this amount would be subject to a reduction, on account of this special pension, varying from Rs. 14,634 to Rs. 11,868, according to his age at date of retirement. If we assume that he is entitled (under the terms of the original prospectus as modified by the orders of 1876, allowing a certain amount of long leave to count as service towards pension) to retire at the age of 52, and that he actually retires at that age, the compensation due to him would amount to Rs. 21,896, or in round numbers, Rs. 22,000. If the officer should, however, have attained the rank of Chief Engineer, the short pay which he would be entitled to claim would probably greatly exceed the average for the Superintending Engineer class, but, on the other hand, the amount to be deducted on account of the special pension would be twice as great as for that class. The net compensation due to Chief Engineers would probably not differ on the whole very much from the average for Superintending Engineers. As to the new officers who may fail to attain the rank of Superintending Engineer, the compensation in their case would be much less, and it would probably not average more than Rs. 5,000. The number of officers now remaining in the service is 105, of whom it may perhaps be assumed that 15 will fall into this last class. The maximum cost of compensation, if awarded on those principles, will therefore probably amount to Rs. 20,55,000, as shown in the margin, assuming that every officer completed 30 years' service, including not more than four years' furlough before retiring. The actual cost would no doubt be much less than this, as many officers would retire before completing 30 years' service, and the compensation due to them would then be subject to the further reductions indicated in column 3, Table I., Appendix V.

	Rs.
15 at Rs. 5,000 - - -	75,000
90 at Rs. 22,000 - - -	19,80,000
TOTAL -	20,55,000

17. We have treated the question in this way as being in our opinion the most logical method of calculating the net loss sustained by individual officers, or the difference between the short pay due to the slow rate of promotion and the value of the pensionary concessions which have been made to them since they entered the service. We have thus endeavoured to obtain a true measure of the memorialists' grievances, but if it is held that compensation is due to them, we do not consider that it would be most conveniently awarded in accordance with the method of calculation which we have so far provisionally followed. It is open to many obvious practical objections. It would, in the first place, involve in each case a troublesome and arduous calculation of the total amount of the emoluments actually received by an

officer up to the date of his retirement, and of the amount which he would have received during the same period of service if the rate of promotion had been in accordance with some typical scale. In comparing the two amounts it would in some cases be necessary to take into account retardation of promotion due to supersession or to other causes that might be regarded as within the officers' control. The reductions on account of the value of pensionary concessions, however correct and unassailable in theory, would probably be unintelligible to most of the officers concerned, or, if understood, would be the subject of constant criticism. No officer would know what compensation he might expect or how the amount awarded to him was determined, and it would be impossible to allow discussion of the details. Further, the reductions to be made in all case of premature retirement would no doubt tend to discourage retirements before the completion of 30 years' service, and thus to cause an undesirable interruption in the flow of promotion. Finally, compensation, if given in this form, would not remove what is perhaps the principal grievance of the memorialists, the one on which they feel most strongly, viz., the payment of pensions in sterling at a rate of less than 2*s.* to the rupee.

18. We have already, in paragraph 7 of this despatch, recommended that the prayers of the memorialists for pensions in sterling at the rate of 2*s.* to the rupee should be considered on its merits; but if Your Lordship decides that some compensation is due to the memorialists on account of the loss of pay due to the slow rate of promotion, we are of opinion that, whatever the strength of the case in favour of prayer (*b*), the simplest and most satisfactory solution of the whole question will be to allow all the officers of the years concerned, who are still in the service, to draw their pensions on retirement in sterling at the 2*s.* rate. In other words, we consider that, if this concession be made, it will be unnecessary to propose any other for the sake of meeting the claim for compensation for slow promotion.

It may, perhaps, be urged that, if the memorialists have a strong claim in equity of pensions at the 2*s.* rate and also for compensation for the slow rate of promotion, both claims will not be adequately met by conceding the former only. We think, however, that the foregoing examination of the whole case suggests an answer to this objection. However strong may be the claim for sterling pensions, it can apply only to the ordinary pension of Rs. 5,000 payable under the terms of the prospectus after the completion of 30 years' service, exclusive or inclusive of a certain amount of time spent on furlough, as may be decided. The memorialists can have no claim under the prospectus either to be paid this pension after less than 25 years' service, or to the special pensions of Superintending and Chief Engineers. We have shown in Appendix V., Table I., how considerable is the value of these later pensionary concessions, even when the payments are made at the rate of 1*s.* 9*d.* to the rupee. In Table II. of the same Appendix, we have also shown these values if the pensions are paid at the 2*s.* rate. These enhanced values will be so high as to more than counterbalance any claims that may be made for short pay in the case of almost all the men who may retire after less than 27 years' service while, even in cases in which the 30 years are completed, the value of the Superintending Engineer's special pension will amount to over Rs. 14,000. If, therefore, both the full ordinary and special pensions are paid in sterling after not less than 25 years' service, the claims that may be urged on account of slow promotion will be considerable only in the case of those officers who, after rising to the Superintending Engineer class, may complete their full 30 years' service or may have suffered more than the average from the slow rate of promotion. We did not think it necessary or practicable, however, to apportion compensation in exact accordance with the losses that may have been sustained by individuals; and in view of the fact that the claim for pensions at the 2*s.* rate is at any rate disputable, we believe that the solution now proposed is not only the simplest and most equitable, but that it is likely to give greater satisfaction to all the memorialists than any other which we can recommend.

19. The cost of this concession cannot be estimated very accurately, as it will depend on the number of the memorialists who may qualify for the special pension, and also on the age of each on retirement.

The capitalised value of a life pension of Rs. 1,000, commencing from the age of 52, is Rs. 12,918, if the pension is paid in sterling at 1*s.* 9*d.*, and Rs. 14,763 if paid at 2*s.*, so that the cost to Government of the proposed concession would, in the case of an officer retiring at this age, amount to Rs. 1,845 for every Rs. 1,000 drawn as pension. Assuming as before that out of the 105 men belonging to the years under consideration, 15 do not qualify for special pensions, and also that, of the remainder, 33 qualify for the special pension of a Chief Engineer; then if all who survive retire at the age of 52, the cost to Government, after allowing for a fair percentage of deaths among the whole number, would be Rs. 10,77,480, as in the margin. Many officers would, no doubt, not retire until their 55th birthday, but others might retire after their 47th, and setting one against the other it is probable that the average cost will not differ very widely from this estimate.

	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
13 Executive Engineers -	5,000 = 13	× 5 ×	1,845 =	1,19,925
48 Superintending Engineers	6,000 = 48	× 6 ×	1,845 =	5,31,360
33 Chief Engineers - -	7,000 = 33	× 7 ×	1,845 =	4,26,195
Total - - -				10,77,480

20. If, therefore, Your Lordship is of opinion that the terms of the prospectus issued to the memorialists before entering the college form the basis of a contract on the strength of which compensation may equitably be claimed on account of the non-fulfilment of all the promises contained in this document, we recommend, as the most reasonable and satisfactory method of satisfying these claims, that those officers, whose claims are admitted and whose service is approved, shall be permitted, on retirement, to draw the full pensions to which they may be entitled under existing rules, in sterling at the rate of 2*s.* to the rupee. We think that this concession may also reasonably be extended, but without retrospective effect, to officers of the same years who may have been compelled to retire owing to ill-health contracted in the service of Government, but we are not prepared to recommend that it be granted to those who have retired of their own accord or under the special terms of retirement which have from time to time been offered by Government. We believe that the value of the pensionary concessions of which these officers have the benefit will, in almost all cases, exceed that of the concession now under consideration, but whether this be so or not we cannot recommend that compensation be given in respect of contracts of service which have already determined with the free consent or on the direct initiative of the officers concerned.

21. In conclusion we would observe that the grievances referred to in these memorials have on previous occasions been considered by the Government of India in so far as they affect generally the whole body of Civil Engineers appointed in India. With our Public Works despatch No. 15, dated 28th January 1890, we forwarded a number of memorials from Civil Engineers, among which were included many from the present memorialists, but we did not specially consider their grievances as those of a class by itself. We subsequently took action to remove or mitigate the grievances of the Civil Engineers as a body, which has resulted in the grant of exchange compensation, in the fixing of a minimum rate of exchange for pensions payable in England, and in the reorganisation scheme of 1893, one of the main objects of which was to accelerate the general rate of promotion. Other memorials from the Civil Engineers generally were submitted to Your Lordship with our Public Works despatch No. 70, dated 7th December 1892, without much comment, as two of the measures to which we have referred were then under consideration, while the third had been recently sanctioned. With our Public Works despatch No. 1, dated 2nd January 1895, and two following despatches of the same year, we forwarded a third batch of 21 memorials from Cooper's Hill Engineers who entered the college between the years 1873–77, submitting claims which, like those now forwarded, were based mainly on the terms of the prospectus. We did not, for reasons stated in the despatch quoted, then think it necessary to examine these claims in detail. The Secretary of State replied in despatch No. 5 P. W., dated 21st February 1895, that there was nothing in these representations that was not brought to the notice of the Select Committee of the House of Commons, and that he was unable to see any ground for according exceptional treatment to

the petitioners, either as regards the alleviation of the evils resulting from the fall of exchange or the removal of the block of promotion in the Department. The reasons for exceptional treatment have been stated more fully in the memorials now submitted and in the present despatch; and although we cannot express an opinion on the strength of the legal or equitable claims which are based on documents of which we have no authentic record, and the terms of which appear to have varied considerably, we have thought it our duty to examine the grievances in the light of all the information at our disposal, to attempt to frame a rough estimate of the loss which these officers may be considered to have sustained from the non-fulfilment of the promises alleged to have been made in those documents, to determine the value of concessions subsequently made to them which may fairly be set on the other side, and finally to suggest what appears to us the simplest and most convenient method of satisfying these claims, if it be decided that they are entitled to favourable consideration.

22. Lastly, we desire to add that, whatever orders may be passed on the proposals of this despatch, we consider that they should be deemed a final settlement of the grievances alleged by the Senior Cooper's Hill Engineers as a consequence of their promotion falling short of the expectations held out to them when they entered the service.

23. With these remarks we submit the memorials, and the whole question connected with them, for your Lordship's decision and orders.

We have, &c.

(Signed) CURZON.
E. H. H. COLLEN.
A. C. TREVOR.
C. M. RIVAZ.
T. RALEIGH.
E. FG. LAW.

APPENDICES TO No. 1.

I. List and analysis of memorials, showing also which of the memorialists have retired.

II.—(*a.*) Memorandum showing information available with the Government of India concerning the early prospectus, and those to whom its terms fully applied. Also copy of leaflet attached to the earliest prospectus.

(*b.*) Memorandum on question whether the Royal Indian Engineering College Engineers, appointed to the Department from 1874 to 1878, were entitled to count any furlough as pensionable service in a total service of 30 years.

III. Note explanatory of the claims of the earlier Cooper's Hill Engineers as drawn up by one of the officers.

IV. Table containing details of certain selected officers in regard to pay that will probably be actually drawn up to the age of 55, as compared with what they might reasonably have expected to draw under the terms of the prospectus.

V. Three tables with explanatory memoranda :—

(I.) Showing cost to Government when officers to whom pensions are not due until they attain the age of 55 or 52 years are allowed to retire on full pension payable in sterling at 1*s.* 9*d.* to the rupee at an earlier age.

(II.) Showing the cost to Government when officers to whom pensions are not due until they attain the age of 55 or 52 years are allowed to retire on full pension payable in sterling at 2*s.* to the rupee at an earlier age.

(III.) Showing the number and amount of annual payments commencing at age of 29 which would purchase an ordinary pension of Rs. 6,562·5 for an officer on retirement at age of *n* instead of at age of 55 or 52, and also to secure for him a special pension of Rs. 1,312 from date of retirement.

VI. Extract paragraph 2 of Government of India Financial Department Resolution No. 4359, dated 14th October 1871.

APPENDIX I. TO No. 1.

LIST AND ANALYSIS OF MEMORIALS.

ABSTRACT.

Years.	Number Memorialised.	Retired.
1873	2	—
1874	17	—
1875	16	1
1876	17	1
1877	16	1
1878	17	—
TOTAL	85	3

No.	Name.	Rank.	Province.	Year of appointment from Cooper's Hill College.	Compensation for losses due to the depreciation of the rupee.
	1	2	3	4	5
1	Kennedy, R. G. (to Viceroy) -	S. E., 2 -	Punjab - -	1873	Yes - -
2	Benton, J. (to Viceroy) - -	S. E., 1 -	Burma - -	1873	Yes - -
3	DeWinton, W. B. (to Viceroy) -	C. E., 2, and Secy. to Govt.	Madras - -	1874	Yes - -
4	Garrett, A. H. (to Viceroy) -	S. E., 2, *t* -	Madras - -	1874	Yes - -
5	Davidson, J. P. (to Viceroy) -	E. E., 1 -	Madras - -	1874	Yes - -
6	Molloy, R. A. (to Viceroy) -	E. E., 1 -	Punjab - -	1874	Yes - -
7	Crampton, A. C. (to Viceroy) -	E. E., 1 -	Burma - -	1874	Yes - -
8	Hebbert, F. B. (to Viceroy) -	S. E., 1, C. E., 3, *t*	Railways - -	1874	Yes - -
9	DeMorgan, W. C. (to Viceroy)-	S. E., 3, *t* -	Madras - -	1874	Yes - -
10	Watson, C. J. K. (to Viceroy) -	E. E., 1 -	Burma - -	1874	Yes - -
11	Arundel, E. W. (to Viceroy) -	E. E., 1 -	State Railways -	1874	Yes - -
12	Goodfellow, A. T. (to Viceroy) -	Examiner, 2nd class.	Accounts - -	1874	Yes - -
13	Marsh, H. (to Viceroy) -	S. E., 2 - -	North Western Provinces and Oudh.	1874	Yes - -
14	Newcombe, A. C. (to Viceroy) -	E. E., 1 - -	State Railways -	1874	Yes - -
15	Coles, G. E. (to Viceroy) -	S. E., 2 -	North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	1874	Yes - -
16	Shadbolt, E. I. (to Viceroy) -	S. E., 2 - -	State Railways -	1874	Yes - -
17	Colebrook, H. W. V. (to Viceroy)	E. E., 1 -	Burma - -	1874	Yes - -
18	Penny, E. (to Viceroy) - -	S. E., 3 - -	Central Provinces -	1874	Yes - -
19	Pargiter, E. H. (to Viceroy) -	E. E., 1 -	Punjab - -	1874	Yes - -
20	Baker, H. V. S. (to Viceroy) -	E. E., 1 - -	Punjab - -	1875	Yes - -
21	Moyle, G. (to Viceroy) - -	S. E., 3 -	Railways - -	1875	Yes - -
22	Smithe, E. du C. (to Viceroy) -	E. E., 1 - -	Punjab - -	1875	Yes - -
23	Bickerton, C. H. C. (to Viceroy)	E. E., 1 -	Railways - -	1875	Yes - -
24	Gilbert, C. P. (to Viceroy) -	E. E., 1 - -	Burma - -	1875	Yes - -
25	Leslie, M. (to Viceroy) - -	E. E., 1 -	Central Provinces -	1875	- - -
26	Curry, T. E. (to Viceroy) -	S. E., 3 -	State Railways -	1875	Yes - -
27	Watts, G. K. (to Viceroy) -	E. E., 1 -	North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	1875	Yes - -
28	Brown, J. S. (to Viceroy) -	E. E., 1 -	State Railways -	1875	Yes - -
29	Jacob, L. M. (to Viceroy) -	S. E., 3 -	Punjab - -	1875	Yes - -
30	Harris, G. S. T. (to Viceroy) -	S. E., 2 -	Madras - -	1875	- - -
31	Burlton, C. H. B. (to Viceroy -	E. E., 1 -	Madras - -	1875	Yes - -
32	Harrington, H. S. (to Viceroy) -	S. E., 1 -	State Railways -	1875	Yes - -
33	Bellasis, E. S. (to Viceroy) -	E. E., 1 -	Punjab - -	1875	Yes - -
34	Rebseh, S. (to Viceroy) - -	S. E., 2, *s. p.t.* -	Bombay - -	1875	Yes - -
35	Michell, T. (to Viceroy) -	S. E., 3 -	Railways - -	1875	Yes - -
36	Sutherland, A. R. (to Viceroy) -	S. E., 3 -	North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	1876	Yes - -

PRAYERS OF MEMORIALISTS.

Ordinary pension to be paid at 2s. per rupee. 6	Compensation for losses due to retarded promotion. 7	Deputation of Cooper's Hill Engineers to be received by the Viceroy. 8	The Secretary of State to be advised that the prayers are such as call for acceptance or for special enquiry. 9	Special requests. 10
Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes.	
Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes.	
Yes	-	Yes	-	Special additional pension to be also paid at par in sterling.
Yes	Yes.			
Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes.	
Yes	Yes	-	-	Future emoluments to be paid at Rs. 10 = 1*l*.
Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes.	
Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes.	
Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes.	
Yes	Yes	-	Yes.	
-	Yes.			
Yes	Yes	Yes.		
Yes	Yes	Yes.		
Yes	-	-	-	Asks to be allowed to add one year on account of his practical course as service for pension, or such amount as will enable him to retire on 25 years' service pension in May.
Yes	Yes.			
-	Yes	Yes	-	Asks for grant of pension, similar to that granted to officers of the Indian Military Service.
Yes	Yes	-	Yes.	
-	Yes	Yes.		
Yes	Yes	-	Yes.	
Yes	Yes	-	Yes.	
Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes.	
Yes	Yes	-	Yes.	
Yes	Yes	Yes	-	Permission to retire on 1st April 1900 on pension due after 25 years' service.
Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes.	
-	-	-	-	Either the pension earned *plus* a bonus of two years' salary, or a pension due to 5 years' more service than that rendered and paid at par. Retired.
Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes.	
Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes.	
Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes.	
Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes.	
-	-	Yes	Yes	Compensation as recommended by Sir G. Chesney.
Yes	Yes	Yes.		
Yes	-	Yes	Yes.	
Yes	Yes	Yes.		
-	Yes	-	-	Asks for a specially enhanced rate of pension calculated to make up the loss already sustained if other concessions asked for cannot be granted.
Yes	Yes	Yes.		
Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes.	

No.	Name.	Rank.	Province.	Year of appointment from Cooper's Hill College.	Compensation for losses due to the depreciation of the rupee.
	1	2	3	4	5
37	Oddie, H. J. (to Secretary of State).	E. E., 1 -	State Railways -	1876	Yes - -
38	Routh, R. S. (to Viceroy) -	E. E., 1 -	State Railways -	1876	Yes - -
39	Pinhey, E. (to Viceroy) -	E. E., 1 -	Bombay - -	1876	Yes - -
40	Montague, J. M. (to Viceroy) -	E. E., 1 -	Railways - -	1876	Yes - -
41	St. Clair, L. M. (to Viceroy) -	E. E., 1 -	Central Provinces -	1876	Yes - -
42	Harrison, A. G. (to Viceroy) -	Examiner, 3rd class, temporary.	Accounts - -	1876	Yes - -
43	Roberts, R. W. (to Viceroy) -	E. E., 1 -	Railways - -	1876	Yes - -
44	Dallas, J. E. (to Viceroy) -	E. E., 1 -	Railways - -	1876	Yes - -
45	Bewley, A. (to Viceroy) -	E. E., 2 -	Railways - -	1876	Yes - -
46	Newton, W. G. (to Viceroy) -	E. E., 1 -	Burma - -	1876	Yes - -
47	Dunn, G. O. W. (to Viceroy) -	S. E. - -	Bombay - -	1876	Yes - -
48	Atkinson, R. P. (to Viceroy) -	E. E., 1 -	North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	1876	Yes - -
49	Coode, M. P. (to Viceroy) -	S. E., 3 -	Burma - -	1876	Yes - -
50	Scobie, M. J. (to Viceroy) -	E. E., 1 -	Burma - -	1876	Yes - -
51	Clifton, C. N. (to Viceroy) -	E. E., 1 -	Bombay - -	1876	Yes - -
52	Jacob, E. F. (to Viceroy) -	Class 1, grade 1	Railways (Rev.) -	1876	Yes - -
53	Lambert, G. B. (to Viceroy) -	E. E., 1 -	Madras - -	1877	- - -
54	Wallace, J. (to Secretary of State)	E. E., 1 -	State Railways -	1877	Yes - -
55	English, R. A. (to Secretary of State).	Examiner -	Accounts - -	1877	Yes - -
56	Home, W. (to Viceroy) -	E. E., 1 -	Railways - -	1877	Yes - -
57	White, G. G. (to Secretary of State and to Viceroy).	E. E., 1 - -	Central Provinces -	1877	- - -
58	Fox, H. H. (to Secretary) -	E. E., 1 -	Burma - -	1877	Yes - -
59	Hight, A. E. (to Secretary of State).	E. E. - -	Bombay - -	1877	- - -
60	George, D. (to Secretary of State and to Viceroy).	E. E. - -	Bombay - -	1877	Yes - -
61	Malet, A. A. G. (to Viceroy) -	E. E., 1 - -	Madras - -	1877	Yes - -
62	Ussher, C. J. (to Viceroy) -	E. E., 1 -	Madras - -	1877	Yes - -
63	Ivens, J. H. A. (to Viceroy) -	E. E., 1 - -	North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	1877	Yes - -
64	Boyce, H. G. (to Viceroy) -	E. E., 1 -	North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	1877	- - -
65	Tebbs, F. R. (to Viceroy) -	E. E., 1 - -	Railways - -	1877	Yes - -
66	Morley, G. S. (to Viceroy) -	E. E., 1 -	Assam - -	1877	Yes - -
67	Savielle, G. (to Viceroy) -	E. E., 1 -	State Railways -	1877	Yes - -
68	Gabbett (to Viceroy) - -	E. E., 1 -	Railways - -	1877	Yes - -
69	Fraser, E. G. (to Viceroy) -	E. E., 1 -	Punjab - -	1878	Yes - -

Prayers of Memorialists.				
Ordinary pension to be paid at 2s. per rupee.	Compensation for losses due to retarded promotion.	Deputation of Cooper's Hill Engineers to be received by the Viceroy.	The Secretary of State to be advised that the prayers are such as call for acceptance or for special enquiry.	Special requests.
6	7	8	9	10
Yes	Yes.			
Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes.	
Yes.				
Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes.	
Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes.	
Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes.	
Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes.	
Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes.	
Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Retired.
Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes.	
Yes	Yes	-	Yes.	
Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes.	
Yes.	Yes	-	Yes.	
-	Yes	Yes	Yes	Prays that he may now be granted a pension of 500*l.* and 100*l.* more if he completes 30 years' service.
Yes	Yes.			
Yes.				
-	-	-	-	Compensation as recommended by Sir G. Chesney.
-	Yes	Deputation to be received by Secretary of State of 2 Cooper's Hill Officers and 2 M.Ps.	-	Any concessions that may be made to men appointed in 1874–76 may be extended to him.
-	Yes	-	-	Ditto ditto ditto
Yes	-	Yes.		
-	-	-	-	Any concession that may be made to men appointed in 1874-76 may be extended to him.
-	Yes	-	-	Is willing to retire, provided he is granted certain concessions.
Yes	-	-	-	Retired.
-	Yes	-	-	Compensation at the rate recommended by Sir G. Chesney and permission to retire on expiration of furlough.
Yes	Yes	-	Yes.	
-	Yes	-	Yes.	
Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes.	
Yes	Yes	-	-	Asks to be promoted to Superintending Engineer at once and Chief Engineer in reasonable time, and in the event of his not attaining the latter rank within next five years he may be granted adequate bonus.
Yes	Yes	Yes.		
Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes.	
Yes	Yes	Yes.		
-	Yes	Yes.		
-	-	-	-	(1) A solatium—preferably in form of widow's and orphan's pension. (2) A retiring pension limited in sterling instead of in rupees.

No.	Name.	Rank.	Province.	Year of appointment from Cooper's Hill College.	Compensation for losses due to the depreciation of the rupee.
	1	2	3	4	5
70	Fowler, F. D. (to Viceroy) -	E. E. -	State Railways -	1878	Yes - -
71	DeWinton, T. W. (to Viceroy) -	E. E. -	Bombay - -	1878	- - -
72	Barratt, C. H. (to Viceroy) -	E. E., 1 -	Punjab - -	1878	- - -
73	Yates, R. B. (to Viceroy) -	E. E., 2 -	Punjab - -	1878	- - -
74	Morse, A. (to Viceroy) -	E. E., 1 -	State Railways -	1878	Yes - -
75	Menneer, R. R. (to Viceroy) -	E. E., 1 -	Bombay - -	1878	Yes - -
76	Nicolls, J. R. C. (to Viceroy) -	E. E., 1 -	North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	1878	Yes - -
77	Chadwick, W. (to Viceroy) -	E. E., 1 -	State Railways -	1878	Yes - -
78	Thomson, A. S. (to Viceroy) -	E. E, 1 -	Bengal - -	1878	Yes - -
79	Egerton, R. W. (to Viceroy) -	E. E., 1 -	State Railways -	1878	Yes - -
80	Lees, O. C. (to Viceroy) -	E. E., 1 -	Bengal - -	1878	Yes - -
81	Stephen, K. H. (to Viceroy) -	E. E., 1 -	Bengal - -	1878	- - -
82	O'Connell, H. H. (to Viceroy) -	E. E., 1 -	Madras - -	1878	Yes - -
83	Mackenzie, N. F. (to Viceroy) -	E. E., 1 -	North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	1878	Yes - -
84	Dawson, E. F. (to Viceroy) -	E. E., 1 -	Bombay - -	1878	Yes - -
85	Tickell, J. R. (to Viceroy) -	E. E., 1 -	Railways - -	1878	Yes - -

PRAYERS OF MEMORIALISTS.

Ordinary pension to be paid at 2s. per rupee.	Compensation for losses due to retarded promotion.	Deputation of Cooper's Hill Engineers to be received by the Viceroy.	The Secretary of State to be advised that the prayers are such as call for acceptance or for special enquiry.	Special requests.
6	7	8	9	10
Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes.	
Yes.				
-	-	-	-	Compensation at the rate recommended by Sir G. Chesney or such proportion of this as His Excellency the Viceroy thinks fit.
-	-	Yes.		
-	Yes.			
Yes.				
Yes	Yes	-	-	Asks for payment of furlough allowance at 2s. per rupee.
Yes	Yes	Yes	-	Do. do.
Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Do. do.
Yes	-	Yes	Yes	Do. do.
Yes	Yes	-	-	Do. do.
Yes	-	-	-	Do. do.
Yes	-	-	-	Do. do.
Yes	Yes	-	Yes	Do. do.
Yes	-	-	-	Do. do.
Yes	-	-	-	Do. do.

APPENDIX II. (*a*) TO No. 1.

MEMORANDUM showing information available with the GOVERNMENT of INDIA concerning the early PROSPECTUS and those to whom its terms fully applied.

The information about this document is defective, but the following facts connected with it have been collated. There is one copy of a prospectus of 1872 obtained in 1898 from Mr. Harrison, now Examiner of Accounts, an officer of the early years of the College, and bound up at the end of Pros. General, April 1899, Nos. 215–222, Part A. This copy was obtained for the purpose of considering the memorials of certain officers in those proceedings. It has attached to it the leaflet showing the rate of promotion stated to have been circulated with the early prospectuses, but of which there is no official or certified record. The prospectus above referred to contains the "Particulars regarding the India Public Works Department," and the appendix, containing information regarding leave and pension rules.* The passages in the prospectus which equate rupees and pounds sterling at the rate of 2*s.* per rupee, and form the basis of the claims, are the following:—

* No codes had then been issued.

(1) Paragraph 3 of the prospectus, which states that the successful students will be appointed Assistant Engineers, 2nd grade, the salary of which is Rs. 4,200 (about 420*l.* per annum).

(2) Paragraph 33 under "Particulars of the Public Works Department," where the rate of pay of the several classes is recited in rupees and a note at foot states that "10 rupees are nearly equivalent to 1*l.* sterling."

(3) Paragraph 20 of the appendix, where certain rates of furlough allowance are stated in rupees and pound sterling, the latter being at the rate of 1*l.* per Rs. 10 of the rupee rates. It may here be stated that the rates of furlough pay (rupees) are those of a notification of the Finance Department, dated 8th June 1863, which in 1872 were superseded by higher rates, viz., half pay up to 600*l.* a year; subsequently increased to 800*l.* a year for officers of this class, while the maximum of the prospectus rates were "Rs. 4,000 or 400*l.*"

It may be assumed that the prospectus down to 1872 did contain the above particulars, although the copies sent to India by the India Office and recorded were not complete, the appendix being omitted. The prospectus of 1872 which issued at end of 1871 would cover the men who entered the College in 1872 and the department in 1875.

The prospectus for 1873, which was received from the India Office, was complete in that it contained both "Particulars" and appendix. As regards the portions of it equating rupees and pounds, it contained the first two passages above quoted as parts of the prospectus of 1872, but not the third referring to furlough allowances.

As regards the latter, a new departure was made in quoting the Civil Leave Code† rules which stated that furlough allowance was half average salary of the last three years. Nothing was said as to the method of conversion of this into pounds for payment in England except that the maximum paid in England would be 200*l.* a quarter. But as regards pension it was clearly stated that the rupee pension would be paid in England at the rate of exchange annually fixed for the adjustment of transactions between the British and Indian exchequers. So far as this prospectus of 1873 affecting those who entered the College in that year and the Public Works Department in 1876 is concerned, the question might arise whether, in the absence of any remark as to the rate for payment of furlough allowance, and on the strength of the presence of the first two passages equating rupees and pounds, and also on the strength of the older prospectus down to 1872, those officers were justified in concluding that furlough allowances, based on half salary, would be paid in England at the rate of 1*l.* for Rs. 10. As shown further on the Secretary of State has decided that they were so justified.

† This code issued in 1872.

The prospectus for 1874, affecting officers who entered the college in that year and the department in 1877, was practically the same as that of 1873, in all the above particulars; and the Secretary of State, as regards furlough allowances, places the officers of that year on exactly the same footing as those of 1873.

The prospectuses of subsequent years were not received separately by the Government of India, but were bound up with the College calendar. That of 1875 was practically identical in the above particulars with those of 1873 and 1874, although, as will be shown later on, the Secretary of State has stated that there was an important difference in the prospectus issued to the students.

The prospectus of 1876 differed in important particulars from the ones that preceded it (1) in that no reference was made to sterling payment or to the sterling equivalent of the rupees; (2) in that a new rule was inserted from the Civil Leave Code‡ stating that, if furlough allowances were paid in England, rupees would be converted into sterling at the official rate of exchange. Prospectuses of following years conform to this type, and the claims

‡ 26 (*b*).

based on the prospectus clearly end with men who joined the College in 1875 and the department in 1878.

2. Having stated the above facts, we now come to an official declaration on the subject by the Secretary of State. In 1889 the Secretary of State decided on his own initiative to pay furlough allowances at the rate of 2*s.* per rupee to all Cooper's Hill Engineers who entered the college up to 1874, and the department up to 1877*; and, in reply to an enquiry regarding the reasons for this decision, he stated† that the concession to officers who entered the college in the years 1871–74, "was made in consequence of my being legally advised that, owing to an inaccuracy in the prospectus officially furnished to students in those years, a representation had been made to them that in reckoning furlough pay, 10 rupees would be taken as equivalent to a pound sterling; and that as those officers had incurred the expense of education at the College on the faith of the prospectus, a contract had virtually been entered into with them on that basis." He went on to say that the concession in question had not been extended to officers who entered the College after 1874, "as section 25 (*b*) of the second edition of the Civil Leave Code, under which "absentee allowances are payable in this country at the official rate of exchange, was "appended to the prospectus for 1875, and subsequent years."

* Despatch from Secretary of State, No. 215 (Financial), dated 3rd Oct. 1889. Despatch from Secretary of State, No. 248 (Financial), dated 7th Nov. 1889.

† Despatch from Secretary of State, No. 33 (Financial), dated 27th Feb. 1890.

It will be observed that the statement by the Secretary of State, as to the date of the prospectus in which the above modification was made, does not agree with the information as recorded in India, which shows that the prospectus of 1875, as it appears in the College calendar, is identical in this particular with that of 1874. The truth probably is that, in the prospectus separately issued and supplied to candidates of 1875 (of which we have no copy) the modification was introduced, and that by some accident the addition does not appear in the copy bound up with the calendar. When the despatch above quoted was received, the discrepancy was pointed out in the office, but it was decided to take no action in clearing up the doubt.

3. The general conclusion from the facts seem to be that the earlier prospectuses up to that of 1872 contained clear statements equating rupees and pounds at 2*s.*, and probably the leaflet showing rate of promotion; that the prospectuses of 1873 and 1874 contained less clear statements on these points, but did not correct the impression as to the rate for payment of furlough allowance; that this is also true of the prospectus of 1875, as it appears in the College calendar, though it is stated that the necessary alterations were made in those issued to the candidates of that year. Lastly, that in the prospectus of 1876, every passage comparing rupees with pounds was omitted, and it was distinctly stated that rupee furlough allowance would be paid in England at the official rate of exchange.

Annex 1 to Appendix II. (*a*).

Contents of Leaflet issued with early Cooper's Hill Prospectus and put in Evidence before the Committee of the House of Commons, 1890.

As a guide to enable intending candidates to judge of the prospects of advancements in the Public Works Department, the following table has been prepared, showing the average length of service of the officers in each class and grade on 30th June 1870:—

	Average length of service on attaining grade.	
	Years.	Months.
Chief Engineer, Class I.	20	4
" " " II.	19	0
" " " III.	18	8
Superintending Engineer, Class I.	17	9
" " " II.	17	4
Executive Engineer, Grade I.	12	9
" " " II.	9	8
" " " III.	7	6
" " " IV.	6	6
Assistant Engineer " I.	4	0
" " " II.	0	0

From various causes the promotion in the past has been somewhat more rapid than may be expected in the future.

APPENDIX II. (*b*) TO No. 1.

MEMORANDUM on question whether the ROYAL INDIAN ENGINEERING COLLEGE ENGINEERS appointed to the Department from 1874-78 were entitled to count any furlough as pensionable service in a total service of thirty years.

It has been contended on behalf of the memorialists that verbal assurances were given to them before leaving England on their first appointment, that the conditions of the original prospectus of 1872 and previous years would in two important particulars be modified in their favour. It is stated that the students of the first year, soon after joining college, made a united and earnest protest to the President (Lieutenant-Colonel G. Chesney) against (i) the limitation of the allowances admissible on furlough to the amounts stated in the prospectus and (ii) the condition that no portion of the time spent on furlough should count as active service. The President is said to have promised to make a representation to the Secretary of State on these points, and to have subsequently assured the students that the rules would be modified so as to permit a higher limit to furlough allowances, and a certain number of years spent on furlough to count as active service. As regards the former point it can not be doubted that some such assurance was given, as it is a fact that the prospectus of 1873 and the following years was so far modified as to increase the limit of furlough allowances to those now prescribed in Article 346, Civil Service Regulations. Moreover when the men of the years 1873–77 were granted the privilege of furlough allowances at the rate of 2*s.* to the rupee it was not proposed to limit the maximum amounts that might be drawn in the manner declared in the prospectus of 1872. In the calculations of individual losses (Appendix IV.) it has, therefore, been assumed that the maximum limits to furlough allowances were those laid down in the prospectus of 1873, or in Article 346 of the Civil Service Regulations. The position in regard to the other point is not so clear. The prospectuses issued before 1877 contained the declarations that time spent on leave, other than privilege and subsidiary leave, would not count as active service, and the present rule, under which a certain amount of time spent on furlough is allowed to count as active service, although communicated to the Government of India in the Secretary of State's Financial Despatch No. 310, dated 10th August 1876, did not appear in the college prospectus until the year 1877. It would at first sight seem therefore that this was a concession to which some at least of the memorialists can lay no claim, as one of the conditions on which they entered the service, and as far as the Government of India was aware the alteration of the rules under which no time spent on furlough was allowed to count as active service was due to representations which were first made by Civil Engineers in India which were forwarded to the Secretary of State with Government of India Despatch No. 196, dated 14th June 1875. It is noted, however that the Secretary of State, in acknowledging that despatch, did not at first propose to grant this concession to the Civil Engineers then in India who had applied for it, but declared that it would be granted at once to the Engineers appointed from Cooper's Hill, though in a subsequent despatch the concession was extended to all Civil Engineers who had been appointed in England, and a few others. It is, therefore, not improbable that a promise of some kind had been actually given to the first batch of Cooper's Hill students that the conditions in the prospectus would be amended in this respect, although the amendment was first actually published in the prospectus dated 1877. If this be so every Cooper's Hill Engineer might reasonably claim that, under the terms of his prospectus, as then modified, he was entitled to retire without medical certificate after the completion of 30 years' service which might include not more than four years on furlough. For the purpose now under consideration it might then be assumed that the average age at which such a man might retire, without prejudice to the claim for compensation now put forward, would be 52 rather than 55 years.

APPENDIX III. TO No. 1.

NOTE explanatory of the claims of the earlier COOPER'S HILL ENGINEERS as drawn up by one of the Officers.

In order to fully understand the case of the senior Cooper's Hill men, it is necessary to recall the circumstances in which the Royal Indian Engineering College was established in 1871, and to remember that this college was the direct outcome of the failure of the system then in force for recruiting the Indian Public Works Department.

2. Before the establishment of the new college, the Public Works Department was recruited principally with the so-called "Stanley Engineers"; young civil engineers who after an apprenticeship under an English civil engineer of recognised standing, were selected by open competition and appointed to the service by the Secretary of State, and sent out to India in batches of about ten to twenty-five per annum. These officers soon found that the prospects of their service were altogether insufficient, and serious and general dissatisfaction followed, but little or no attempt was made by the Government of India to remedy the numerous grievances of which they complained.

3. The inevitable result followed; the complaints of the Civil Engineers were gradually noised abroad among the profession in England and soon affected the supply of recruits. By the year 1868 it was found that the number and quality of the candidates for employment as Government Civil Engineers in India (which in the earlier years had been all that could be desired) had fallen off to a very marked degree. It was to remedy this state of affairs that the Secretary of State for India (the Duke of Argyll) decided to establish a special college, and to endeavour to attract to it young men from the public schools, who would be of the same class as those who form the backbone of the best Government services.

4. The proposal to establish a special college in England found little favour with the Government of India, but the Secretary of State persisted in it, and it therefore became incumbent upon him to leave no stone unturned to make it a success, and to ensure an ample supply of recruits of the class desired. The establishment of the college was widely advertised and a prospectus was published describing the conditions of the service, giving the sterling value of the emoluments offered, and a favourable estimate of the promotion to be expected. The Under-Secretary of State for India (Mr. Grant Duff) made a speech on the subject in the House of Commons, in the course of which (*vide Times* of 4th March 1871) he stated that the Government had decided to establish a new service of Civil Engineers on an equality with the two great Indian services, the Civil and the Military. The result of the speech was that very favourable notices were published by the leading papers regarding the advantageous career offered to a successful student of the new college. So far from such inferences having been denied by the Government of the day they were confirmed by further speeches, in which the prospects offered were again referred to in favourable terms.

5. Such a flourish of trumpets had the desired effect. At the first Cooper's Hill examination in 1871 about 248 candidates competed for 50 appointments, and the Public Works Department of India became one of the recognised services for which the public schools competed, and the success of the college was assured.

6. The competition remained keen for a few years, but fell off as soon as the passed students who came out to India recognised the illusory nature of the promises held out to them. They found that, so far from the new service being on a par with the other great Indian services, it was distinctly inferior thereto, both in official estimation and in emoluments; and that their contemporaries in other services rapidly went ahead of them in pay and prospects. They found also that during the interval between the failure of the recruitment of Stanley Engineers in 1870 and the arrival of the first batch of Cooper's Hill men in 1873, the Government of India had engaged and crowded into the Public Works Department a large number of Civil Engineers from various sources, so that the recruitment of men from Cooper's Hill was larger than the service required, and that a serious block in promotion was inevitable. Soon after this the great fall in exchange began, and they found that the currency in which they were being paid was rapidly deteriorating in value.

7. After the college had been open for about four or five years, it was apparently brought to the notice of the Secretary of State that the prospects of the service held out in the prospectus were not being, and could not be, fulfilled, and certain alterations were made in the published terms though no special attention was invited thereto. In course of time, however, the real facts of the case became known in England, and the natural result again followed. The supply of candidates for admission declined, and at last (about 1881) dwindled down to so low a figure that competition practically ceased.

8. In the meantime the dissatisfaction of the Civil Engineers in India became more and more pronounced, and it became evident that means must be found to allay it. Various schemes were discussed; a number of the surplus Engineers were induced to retire in 1879; and a better scale of pensions, which had long been expected, was at last granted in 1883, and certain small increases of pay in some of the grades were given. These measures, though by no means really adequate, were gratefully accepted as an earnest of future improvements in the service, and had the effect of allaying the agitation for a time. The organisation of Cooper's Hill College was altered and the open competition for it abolished. The policy of the Government in the matter of construction of railways, &c., had also been modified and the demand for recruits reduced, so that the difficulty in obtaining them passed away.

9. But these measures did not appreciably ameliorate the position of the officers who had entered the service between 1873 and 1878, and whose prospects were still far below what the information published in the earlier prospectuses had led them to expect, and the dissatisfaction felt by all classes of the Civil Engineers continued to grow.

10. It was not till 1893 that a serious attempt was made by the Government to reorganise the department with a view to remove the block in promotion due to over-recruitment in the past, and to ensure a steady flow of promotion in the future. The scheme adopted, however, was only partially successful in its first object, and it included

no provision for compensating those who had already suffered from the bad promotion of the previous period; it also adopted and fixed a rate of promotion for the future which was much slower than that which had been held out to the earlier batches of Cooper's Hill men as an inducement to enter the service.

11. Up to this time the Cooper's Hill men of the earlier years, who had been attracted to the service by the inducements above referred to, had not pressed their special claims, but had simply contended for the removal of the grievances which they had in common with the Civil Engineers of other sources of recruitment, and had hoped against hope that the Government would fulfil its original intention of placing the service on a level with the other great services in India. The nature of the re-organisation of 1893, however, made it clear that it was not intended to do this. They therefore determined to separate their case from that of the rest of the department, and to ask for compensation for the non-fulfilment of the promises held out to them.

12. These promises are contained in the prospectus which, with its accompaniments were issued "by authority" from time to time for the information of intending candidates for the service. As those candidates who were successful, incurred the expense of education at the college and entered the service of the Government of India on the faith of their prospectus, it must be held that that document is their contract of service, and that its provisions cannot be broken without the consent of both parties. This has already been admitted by the Secretary of State in paragraph 7 of his despatch No. 33 Financial of 27th February 1890. Further, if it be held that the wording of the prospectus is in any way indefinite or doubtful, it would be reasonable to interpret it by the contemporaneous statements of persons in authority, or by the explanations of the persons who were authorised to draw it up. Such statements and explanations have been quoted by the memorialists in their petitions, and will be referred to again below.

13. The principal inducements held out to the memorialists in their prospectus were as follows:—

(i.) A certain scale of salaries beginning at Rs. 4,200 per annum and rising to Rs. 30,000 per annum, to be paid in a currency whose value was expressly defined, thus: "10 rupees are nearly equivalent to 1*l.* sterling."

(ii.) A certain set of leave rules and scale of allowances, in which *an absolute equation* was drawn between rupees and sterling, thus: "Rs. 6,000 or 600*l* per annum," &c., &c.

(iii.) A certain set of pension rules, with the scale of allowances attached thereto, which allowances were expressed in rupees without further explanation except a remark that payment in England would be made at the official rate of exchange.

(iv.) A statement purporting to show the average length of service of the officers then holding rank in each grade specified in (i.), and prepared as a guide to enable intending candidates to estimate the prospects of advancement, with an explanation that from various causes the promotion in the past had been somewhat more rapid than might be expected in future.

14. Now it is submitted that the natural conclusion which would ordinarily be drawn from the information thus furnished, was that the new service for which candidates were desired was to be an excellent one, with good prospects of pay and promotion; in fact an immediate pay equivalent in value to about 420*l.* per annum on first appointment, rising to about 1,140*l.* after not much more than 12¾ years, 1,920*l.* after not much more than 17¾ years, and with a good chance of perhaps attaining to even 3,000*l.* per annum before the end of one's service. There was nothing unreasonable in such a conclusion, which in fact was in accordance with the statement made by the Under-Secretary of State from his place in Parliament, in which he described the service as being "on a level with the two great Indian services, the Civil and the Military."

15. The leave rules and allowances given in the first prospectus of 1871, however, certainly did not agree with this description of the new service, and, consequently, soon after the first batch of students entered the college, a deputation of them waited upon the President (Lieutent-Colonel G. Chesney, R.E.) and stated that sooner than go out to India under those rules, they would prefer to leave the College, and they asked that the better rules of the Civil Service (which allowed a larger amount of furlough, a larger maximum pay, and a certain amount of furlough to count as service for pension) should be made applicable to them. Finding that they were really in earnest in the matter, the President promised to represent the case to the Secretary of State. After having done this, he called the deputation together again and informed them that the better leave rules would be granted to them, and that a certain part of their furlough would count for pension. Accordingly, in the next issue of the prospectus (that for 1873, the prospectus for the second year being already in print,) the new rules appeared.

But for some reason not known, the rule by which periods spent on leave did not count towards pension was not altered at the same time, and this omission was not noticed till after the first year's students had come out to India at the end of 1874. Some of them then wrote to the College about it, and apparently representations were made to the Secretary of State, for in his despatch No. 310 Financial of 10th August 1876, he ordered that all officers appointed from Cooper's Hill should be allowed to count the same amount of furlough towards pension as those in the Civil Service do. Here again, therefore, we find another corroboration of the expressed intention of the Secretary of State to place the new service upon an equality with the other great Indian services.

16. It is, therefore, only natural that the officers who entered the Service in the early years of Cooper's Hill should fully anticipate that the intention of the Secretary of State to establish a first-class service, thus clearly expressed, by words in the matter of pay, and by actions in the matter of furlough, extended to the matter of pensions also, although the wording of the prospectus which quoted the existing rules then applicable to the Public Works Department certainly was apparently opposed to that intention. It is probable that if the students had represented this matter to the authorities in England as they had represented the matter of furlough, the disability in respect of pension would also have been removed. But it is hardly surprising that they did not do this, inasmuch as leave is a matter of greater immediate importance in the eyes of a young man than pension. Moreover they were aware that statements had already been made by the Government of India and the Secretary of State to the Civil Engineers generally, declaring the intention of raising the status and advantages of the Civil Engineers to that of the Military Engineers who were working in the same department. These declarations were in full accord with the statement of Mr. Grant Duff in Parliament, and the young men saw no reason to doubt their fulfilment. The better rules, therefore, which were published in 1883, can only be considered as a tardy and partial fulfilment of the inducements held out 12 years earlier to induce candidates to compete for the public service, and by no means as a "concession" to be set off against failure to fulfil the other and more definite promises.

17. That this view of the matter was not only reasonable in itself, but that it also correctly interpreted the actual intentions of the Secretary of State, is fully borne out by the Official Minute of dissent, dated 23rd January 1890, which was recorded by the late Sir George Chesney on Government of India Despatch No. 15 P.W. of 28th January 1890, to the Secretary of State, and in his office note of 5th December 1899 leading up thereto. That distinguished officer speaks positively on the matter as having drawn up the prospectus himself under the authority of the Secretary of State, and shows (i) that it was the intention of the Secretary of State to offer excellent prospects in order to secure candidates of a high class for the new service for which picked men were required, (ii) that it was certainly never contemplated to hold out any warning to intending competitors that they were required to take appreciable risk of the rupee falling in value, and (iii) that the Cooper's Hill men were given to understand that they would get a pension which would be as good as 500*l.* a year, and thus be put very much upon the same footing as the military men which was just what the home authorities at the time desired to do. He shows moreover that the same reasons which led to the increase of the pension of officers in Indian Military Services from 465*l.* to 700*l.* apply also to those of the Civil Engineers, and that the highest pension obtainable by the Civil Engineers should be of the same sterling value.

18. In contravention to the view of the claims of the memorialists stated above, it has been asserted—

(i) that the prospectus was merely a statement of facts and inferential probabilities and has not the binding force of a contract;

(ii) that the statement that 10 rupees are equal to 1*l.* was common to the prospectuses of most other services at the period, and that the Cooper's Hill prospectus gives no more right to pay and pension in an undepreciated currency than any of the others;

(iii) that the prospectus warned the candidates that their pensions would be paid in England at the official rate of exchange;

(iv) that there is nothing in their claims that was not brought to the notice of the Committee of the House of Commons which sat in 1890 to investigate the grievances of the Uncovenanted Civil Servants of India.

19. With regard to (i), it is sufficient to point out that the Secretary of State has already informed the Government of India that he has been advised that as the officers "had incurred the expense of education at the College on the faith of the prospectus, a "contract had virtually been entered into with them on that basis."

20. As regards (ii), the statements in the Cooper's Hill prospectus are believed to be unique both in wording, in exactitude, and in date. It appears from Mr. Waterfield's

evidence (Nos. 2563 and 2564) before the Select Committee of 1890, that from 1870 or 1871 the equation of rupees to sterling ceased to be given in such prospectuses. This is likely enough, for we know that prior to that time the statement that 1*l.* is equal to 10 rupees, which appears in the prospectus of other services, was practically accurate, and that after 1871 it ceased to be so any longer. Yet we find the statement that "10 rupees are nearly equal to 1*l.*" made in every prospectus for Cooper's Hill up to that dated 1875, although at the time it was no longer correct in fact. Even if this were due to a mere oversight, the consequence of so serious an error should not fall on those who accepted the statement in good faith. But Sir G. Chesney's minute clearly shows that it was deliberately inserted under the impression that the fall in the value of silver was only temporary and that it was not thought worth while to refer to it, as there was no intention that the officers of this new service were to accept any risk in the matter. But, however it arose, the statements were actually made and actually understood in the way explained above, and even if similar statements were made to candidates for other services this fact would not affect the claims of the Cooper's Hill men.

21. In reply to objection (iii), it must be remembered that the value of the currency was expressly defined as regards pay as "10 rupees are about equivalent to 1*l.* sterling," and as regards furlough allowance as being exactly equal thereto. It would therefore be impossible for any ordinary person to suppose that the rate of official exchange at which it was stated pensions would be paid would differ seriously from the value thus expressly defined. Moreover Sir G. Chesney has officially recorded what was the intention in the matter, thus—

> Further, there was the remark that the rupee might be taken to represent 2*s.*, and the intention in inserting this was (I may venture to speak positively on this point because the prospectus was drawn out by myself, under the authority of the Secretary of State), that although the pensions were paid in rupees, intending competitors might assume 10 rupees to be equivalent to 1*l.* The fact is, that no one anticipated the fall in exchange; on the contrary, public attention was then occupied by speculations as to how the fall of gold with respect to silver might be taken advantage of to introduce a gold currency for India. It was certainly never contemplated to hold out any warning to intending competitors that they were required to take any appreciable risk of the rupee falling in value. The object of the Secretary of State was to secure candidates of a high class for this branch of the service, and looking to the high standard of attainments laid down for qualification, and the way in which Cooper's Hill was established as offering equal attractions with Woolwich and Sandhurst, I believe that if the great fall in the rupee had been anticipated, the scale of pensions for the Cooper's Hill men at that time would have been fixed in sterling.

21. There remains the objection (iv) that the matter has already been disposed of by the report of the Select Committee of the House of Commons of 1890. But that Committee was "appointed to consider and report upon the alleged grievances of the "Uncovenanted Civil Servants of India." The terms of the order therefore did not cover the case of the Cooper's Hill men, as these had been expressly ruled by the Secretary of State, *not* to belong to the Uncovenanted Civil Service. Evidence was, as a matter of fact, tendered to the Committee by a few Cooper's Hill men, but their special grievances in regard to non-fulfilment of the terms of the prospectus as regards promotion were ruled by the Chairman to be beyond the competence of the Committee. Moreover the evidence of the one person most competent to explain the terms of their appointment, viz., Sir G. Chesney, was not laid before the Committee, though his minute of 23rd January 1890, above referred to, was in the India Office at the time. Clearly, therefore, the special claims of the Cooper's Hill men *could not* have been disposed of by the Committee, and as a fact they are not referred to in its report. These officers, therefore, ask that, if necessary, a further enquiry may be held.

22. From the facts set forth above it will be seen that very definite inducements were held out to attract candidates to the Royal Indian Engineering College, and it is notorious that they have not been fulfilled. The memorialists show that their actual pay in rupees has been far below their reasonable expectations, and that the purchasing value of the currency in which it has been paid has been far below that which was expressly stated; further that instead of the ordinary pension being as good as 500*l.* it will only be 437*l.* 10*s.* per annum.

23. Compensation for slow promotion alone will amount to a very large sum, and that for loss by exchange to probably a still larger one. Yet both of these appear justly due to all those *at least* who entered Cooper's Hill up to 1875 and the services up to 1878, whether these are still in the service or not. Compliance with the other prayer, viz., to pay the pensions at 2*s.* per rupee, would be comparatively easy as its cost would be distributed over a large series of years. Moreover if the original intention had been carried out, and the Cooper's Hill service placed on an equality as regards pension with the Indian Military Services, all Cooper's Hill men, and not merely those of the earlier years, would draw their pensions at par, and the service would have been very much more popular, contented, and consequently efficient, than it actually is or can ever be until it is so treated. It is an anomaly that the officers who enter the Indian service through the English college at Cooper's Hill should draw their pensions in rupees, while

those who enter equally purely Indian Military Services through other English colleges should draw theirs in sterling. This anomaly should be removed either by ordering the existing scale of pensions to be paid at par instead of at 1s. 9*d*., or else by fixing the maximum limits of that scale in sterling, while leaving, if desired, the calculation of pensions below the maximum limit as at present. It would be but an act of simple equity to allow this to all who entered Cooper's Hill prior to the issue of the report of the Committee of 1890, but the anomaly would still remain unless it be also allowed to those who entered subsequently, and it would be wise to abolish it altogether.

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APPENDIX IV. TO No. 1.

STATEMENT comparing PAY likely to be actually drawn by certain ENGINEERS, recruited
the PAY that would have been drawn for the same period, with a rate of promotion

	Names.	Year of Appointment.	Under Prospectus.		Actual including Extra Pay on Account of Foreign Service, and Local Allowances of Superintendents of Works and Under Secretaries.	
			Pay.	Furlough Allowances.	Pay.	Furlough Allowances.
	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
	(Class B.—Those who have attained or will certainly attain		Rs.	£	Rs.	£
1	Benton, J.	1873	3,43,193	1,704	3,10,637	1,583
2	Horn, D. B.	1874	3,52,466	1,422	3,46,076	1,350
3	Arundel, E. W.	1874	3,02,881	2,450	2,67,368	1,987
4	Shadbolt, E. I.	1874	3,48,133	1,327	3,20,740	1,263
5	Baker, H. V. S.	1875	3,49,095	2,236	3,10,019	2,080
6	Smithe, E. du Cane	1875	3,60,631	1,586	3,13,062	1,472
7	Watts, G. K.	1875	3,19,128	2,149	2,91,646	2,199
8	Harrison, A. G.	1876	3,34,800	1,855	2,98,884	1,744
9	St. Clair, L. M.	1876	3,76,077	1,868	3,55,195	1,924
10	Coode, M. P.	1876	3,25,906	2,208	3,02,179	2,194
11	Fox, H. H.	1877	3,20,854	2,716	2,73,264	2,465
12	Wallace, J.	1877	3,33,513	2,412	3,05,915	2,258
13	White, G. G.	1877	3,76,166	2,208	3,47,858	1,964
14	McLeod, N. F.	1878	3,60,025	1,279	3,29,304	1,234
15	Nicolls, J. R. C.	1878	3,76,385	1,049	3,51,546	1,014
16	Lees, O. C.	1878	3,84,697	944	3,70,877	891
17	Egerton, R. W.	1878	3,35,701	1,473	2,97,537	1,336
	Total	—	—	—	—	—
	Average	—	—	—	—	—
	(Those who have attained or will attain to Superintending Engineer rank					
18	Hebbert, F. B.	1874	4,24,180	800	4,51,520	800
19	Harris, G. S. T.	1875	3,34,206	1,758	3,43,841	1,915
20	Montague, J. M.	1876	3,13,284	2,276	3,48,897	2,293
21	English, R. A.	1877	3,51,345	2,874	3,54,873	3,198
	(Class A.—Those who have as yet attained					
22	Joyce, A.	1874	2,80,238	1,756	2,67,323	1,550
23	Bickerton, C. H. C.	1875	2,49,364	2,559	2,45,500	2,391
24	Oddie, H. J.	1876	2,51,366	2,625	2,40,516	2,514
25	Morley, G. S.	1877	2,62,592	2,699	2,65,909	2,571
26	Menneer, R. R.	1878	2,63,754	1,512	2,57,094	1,381
	Total (22 to 26)	—	—	—	—	—
	Average	—	—	—	—	—

* The meaning of this is that, in comparing "actual" with "prospectus," to ascertain the short pay, sums which are in excess while he is not debited with the normal allowances. Thus, the sum in column 11 represents the mean "short pay" as compared because it excludes them all. (*See* also paragraph 6 of the Explanation.)

† The calculation in the case of these officers is made on the supposition that they will not attain the rank of Superintending estimate only; it does not follow that they will not become Superintending Engineers eventually.

APPENDIX IV. TO No. 1.

from the ROYAL INDIAN ENGINEERING COLLEGE, up to the age of 55, as compared with based on that shown in the leaflet (Prospectus of 1872), but somewhat less favourable.

Total Salary *plus* Furlough Allowances converted at 1 £ = Rs. 15.		Loss or Gain; Gains are marked with a *minus* Sign.			Remarks.
Prospectus.	Actual.	When all Extra Emoluments are included in Salary as in Column 8.	When Extra Emoluments are wholly excluded *from* Salary.	When Salary includes only such Extra Emoluments as are in Excess of the Pay of the next Higher Grade.*	
7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.
to Superintending Engineer rank and who lose.)					
Rs. 3,68,753	Rs. 3,34,382	Rs. 34,371	Rs. 34,371	Rs. 34,371	
3,73,796	3,66,326	7,470	14,120	8,520	Total extra pay drawn in Foreign Service, Rs. 6,650.
3,39,631	2,97,173	42,458	42,458	42,458	
5,68,038	3,39,685	28,353	40,595	39,465	Extra pay drawn in Foreign Service, Rs. 7,235, and on account of local allowance of Superintendent of Works, 5,007; total Rs. 12,242.
3,82,635	3,41,215	41,416	45,408	45,408	Total extra pay drawn on account of local allowance of Under-Secretary, Rs. 3,992.
3,84,421	3,35,142	49,279	52,561	52,561	Total extra pay drawn on account of local allowance of Under-Secretary, Rs. 2,645, and Superintendent of Works, 637; total Rs. 3,282.
3,51,363	3,24,631°	26,732	29,909	29,909	Total extra pay drawn on account of local allowance of Superintendent of Works, Rs. 3,177.
3,62,625	3,25,044	37,581	37,581	37,581	
4,04,097	3,84,055	20,042	30,214	27,967	Total extra pay drawn in Foreign Service, Rs. 9,255, and on account of local allowance of Superintendent of Works, 917; total Rs. 10,172.
3,59,026	3,35,089	23,937	27,447	27,447	Total extra pay drawn on account of local allowance of Under Secretary, Rs. 3,510.
3,61,594	3,10,239	51,355	51,355	51,355	
3,69,693	3,39,785	29,908	34,986	34,986	Total extra pay drawn in Foreign Service, Rs. 5,078.
4,09,286	3,77,318	31,968	31,968	31,968	
3,79,210	3,47,814	31,396	33,096	33,096	Extra pay drawn on account of local allowance of Superintendent of Works, Rs. 1,700.
3,92,120	3,66,756	25,364	30,271	30,271	Total extra pay drawn on account of local allowance of Under-Secretary, Rs. 4,907.
3,98,857	3,84,242	14,615	31,494	24,251	Total extra pay drawn on account of local allowance of Under-Secretary, Rs. 16,879.
3,57,796	3,17,577	40,219	40,219	40,219	
—	—	5,36,464	6,08,053	5,91,833	
—	—	31,557	35,768	34,814	
and who gain, if all extra allowances in Foreign Service are included.)					
4,36,180	4,63,520	—27,340	—3,382	—22,132	Total extra pay drawn in Foreign Service, Rs. 23,958.
3,60,576	3,72,566	—11,990	21,282	5,684	Total extra pay drawn in Foreign Service, Rs. 33,272.
3,47,424	3,83,292	—35,868	24,604	—5,849	Total extra pay drawn in Foreign Service, Rs. 60,472.
3,94,455	4,02,843	— 8,388	23,611	7,237	Total extra pay drawn in Foreign Service, Rs. 31,999.
to Executive Engineer rank only.†)					
3,06,578	2,90,573	16,005	16,005	16,005	
2,87,749	2,81,365	6,384	6,384	6,384	
2,90,741	2,78,226	12,515	12,515	12,515	
3,03,077	3,04,474	—1,397	2,155	2,155	Total extra pay drawn in Foreign Service, Rs. 3,552.
2,86,434	2,77,809	8,625	8,625	8,625	
—	—	42,132	45,684	45,684	
—	—	8,426	9,137	9,137	

of "normal" extra allowance are included in the "actual." That is, the officer is debited with them in his short pay account with the sum in column 9, which is too small because it includes all extra allowances, and with column 10, which is too large

Engineer but will retire at the age of 55 as Executive Engineers, 1st grade. This hypothesis is made for the sake of framing an

Explanation of Appendix IV.

The object of this table is to work out "the short pay," *i.e.*, the difference between the pay actually drawn and the pay that might have been expected under a reasonable interpretation of the leaflet attached to the prospectus of 1872, in certain typical cases.

2. In regard to this leaflet, which forms the real basis of the claims on account of retarded promotion, the following preliminary explanation is necessary. It did not hold out any distinct promise that the average time, within which every individual entering the service would attain promotion to any particular rank, would not greatly exceed the time stated in the leaflet. All that it professed to show was the average length of service during which all the officers in the different grades on 30th June 1870 had served before attaining those grades; which is a very different matter. It is probably true that the difference was not appreciated by the earlier candidates for admission to the College, and that each individual thought that his own chances of promotion would not be much less favourable than indicated by the experience, in the past, of those who had actually attained to the highest ranks; but he was not on that account justified in reading into the leaflet more than was actually stated in it. As regards the Assistant and Executive grades, indeed, promotion might reasonably have been expected in something like the time stated in the leaflet, because those grades have always been practically attainable by all who enter the Department. And as regards the higher or administrative ranks, although the statements in the leaflet did not fully warrant the expectation that every officer entering the service would attain those ranks after a service little in excess of the periods therein stated, it cannot but be admitted that the successful men, who might eventually attain those grades, are justified in complaining that the average length of service before attaining them is, and must be, so greatly in excess of that which the leaflet led them to expect.

3. Proceeding on the above assumptions, the method adopted for calculating the loss due to slow promotion has been to divide the memorialists and officers affected into two classes—A, those who may be assumed as ineligible for promotion to the post of Superintending Engineer, either for the sake of example, or because they have been so declared either directly or by repeated supersession; B, those who have already been so promoted or whose fitness for such promotion is unquestioned, but who have not yet attained it from causes entirely beyond their own control. By this means the problem is narrowed down to computing, for these two classes, the difference between what they will have actually drawn, so far as can now be estimated, and what they might reasonably be expected to draw, under the terms of the prospectus, up to the age of 55; in the case of class A men on the assumption that they could have no expectation of rising above the 1st grade Executive Engineer or the grade they actually attain, and in the case of class B men on the assumption that they could reasonably have expected to attain the rank of Superintending Engineer at least within a moderate period.

The manner in which, for calculating the pay due under the prospectus (column 3 of Appendix), the periods to be passed in each grade have been fixed, has been explained in paragraph 11 of the despatch.

4. The typical cases included in the statement belong, it will be observed, to the several years the recruits of which are under discussion, and to the two classes A and B referred to above. The statement shows, for these typical men, these two classes, the pay they would have earned with the rate of promotion assumed to be that of the prospectus, and that which it is probable, on the best data available, they will have earned throughout their service prolonged up to their 55th year of age. As only two or three of the officers concerned have as yet reached the rank of Chief Engineer, it has been thought convenient, in the case of those who have reached, or will ultimately reach, the Superintending Engineer class (*i.e.*, who belong to class B), to work out the comparative estimate on the supposition that they will not be promoted above the first class of Superintending Engineers. As promotion from Superintending Engineer to Chief Engineer involves a second process of selection, similar to that which occurs in promotion from Executive to Superintending Engineer, it would have been difficult to establish a standard measure of loss for those who have attained, or will attain, to the highest rank. It will be easier, it is thought, to establish a standard for those who attain the lower rank of Superintending Engineer, and to state for the present, that the loss for those who may attain the higher rank of Chief Engineer, will certainly not be less, and will sometimes be a great deal more, even after allowing for the capitalised value of the extra pension of Rs. 1,000 granted to Chief Engineers of three years standing, of which no mention was made in the prospectus.

5. The object of the examination of these typical cases in the above manner is to obtain an average measure of the loss that will probably be sustained up to the age of 55, or for their whole service, first by those who were fit to attain, and do, or will eventually attain, Superintending Engineer rank, and secondly by those of whom it is

assumed for the sake of illustration that they may never actually rise above the rank of Executive Engineer.

6. The following point in connection with the statement requires careful attention. Many of the officers whose names are included in the statement have, at different periods of their service, been in receipt of emoluments exceeding the pay of their substantive or temporary rank, the excess being due either to extra pay while in foreign service or to some special or local allowances while in the service of Government. These extra emoluments have been given for specific reasons, and are really outside the ordinary scale of pay. As a general rule they have been drawn by the officer concerned as an addition to the departmental pay, whatever that might be; and in consideration either of special qualifications or of certain disadvantages pertaining to the appointments. If, therefore, the rate of departmental promotion had been more nearly in accordance with that which the prospectus had led them to expect, their departmental pay, and consequently their total emoluments, would have been proportionally increased. Extra emoluments of this kind can be occasionally earned in almost all the services of Government, and it would not be right entirely to deprive officers of the benefit of them on the ground that no reference was made to them in the prospectus. On the other hand an officer who, by virtue of his position in the service of Government, has attained a lucrative appointment in foreign service, the emoluments of which greatly exceed the pay of his departmental rank or have been fixed without reference to that pay, cannot reasonably claim that no regard should be paid to this fact in comparing his actual emoluments with those which he might reasonably have been led to expect by the terms of the prospectus. It may be difficult in particular cases to determine the weight which should be given to these conflicting considerations, but it is considered that the fairest and most workable rule would be that extra emoluments, which may not have the effect of raising an officer's total emoluments above the pay of the grade next above that which he holds in the Public Works Department, should be excluded from consideration, but that when the total emoluments are in excess of the pay of the next higher grade, account should be taken of the amount in excess.

7. Appendix IV. therefore shows, successively in columns 9, 10, and 11, the differences between the pay which particular officers might have expected to draw under the terms of the prospectus, and the pay they will or may have actually drawn during their service—

(i.) When salary drawn is held to include pay of departmental grade, *plus* all extra emoluments, as in column 8;

(ii.) When it includes pay of departmental grade only;

(iii.) When it includes the pay of departmental grade *plus* extra emoluments to the extent by which the total emoluments exceed the pay of the next higher grade.

Taking the case of the first 17 officers in the statement, that is, of men who have already attained, or are certain eventually to attain, the rank of Superintending Engineer, it will be seen that the average losses under each of these three cases are estimated (columns 9, 10, and 11) at Rs. 31,557, Rs. 35,768, and Rs. 34,814 respectively. The difference in the several average amounts is not very large; but in individual cases, such as, *e.g.*, No. 16, the difference under the several suppositions may be great; and it is very considerable in the case of the officers numbered 18 to 21 in the statement, who have drawn large extra emoluments in foreign service, and whose case will be further referred to.

It will be seen further that, if all extra emoluments are included in the pay actually drawn, there are a few officers (Nos. 18 to 21), whose total emoluments to the end of their service will probably have actually exceeded the amounts which the statements in the prospectus might have led them to expect by the sums shown in column 9 of the statement. These cases are very exceptional, and are mainly due to the employment, in foreign service and on high pay, of officers who have often been specially selected, and who would probably therefore have received promotion in the ordinary course at a more rapid rate than the average, or have even attained the rank of a Chief Engineer, in which case the considerations noted in the following paragraph would apply. If, however, the extra emoluments drawn by these officers are treated in the manner which we have recommended above, their gains will have been reduced, or have been converted into loss, according to the amounts shown in column 11. Two of them will still have received something more than they might reasonably have expected on the strength of the statements made in the prospectus, while two will have sustained losses which are in each case less than the capitalised value of the Superintending Engineer's special pension.

8. It has been already stated that it is better not to consider the loss which individual officers may sustain owing to the great retardation of promotion to the ranks of Chief Engineer, that is, the prize appointments, which in the ordinary course can only be attained by a select few. It may, however, be remarked that, in making the provisional assumption that no officer in class B is justified in expecting advancement, as a matter of course, to the highest administrative ranks, the loss of pay which the best of these officers will have sustained has been certainly underestimated. Some at least are certain

to eventually rise to the Chief Engineer classes, and if the pay that they might reasonably have expected to draw during their service had been estimated on the assumption that they obtained the lowest of these classes after little more than 20 years' service, and the highest in less than 24½ years, the loss that might be claimed on behalf of each would be considerably greater than that brought out in Appendix IV., and the excess would indeed in some cases exceed the capitalised value of the extra Rs. 1,000 pension to which they might be entitled by their service as Chief Engineers.

9. In regard to the men who belong to class A, *i.e.*, those whose cases have been examined on the assumption that they will not rise above the Executive Engineer grade, it will be observed that only a few such cases are taken, because in fact they are not numerous, and because the loss that will be sustained by men who do rise out of this class will not be great, owing to the increase in rate of pay of Executive Engineer, 1st grade, and to the modification in the rule relating to the grant of increment in that grade sanctioned in 1893. These cases have been taken for the purpose of indicating the probable position of those who may not eventually be promoted to administrative rank, but it is not intended to imply that the officers mentioned will never attain that rank or are ineligible for it. The average loss for the selected cases of this class, included in Appendix IV., works out to about Rs. 9,000; but it is probable that the large amount shown in some of the cases is due to supersession in the Executive and Assistant Engineer grades. In deciding compensation in individual cases, this would have to be allowed for. On the whole it is not thought that the average compensation to be fairly claimed by men of this class could exceed Rs. 5,000.

APPENDIX V. TO No. 1.

TABLE I.

SHOWING the COST to GOVERNMENT when Officers, to whom Pensions are not due until they attain the Age of 55 or 52 years, are allowed to retire on full Pensions payable in sterling at 1*s.* 9*d.* to the Rupee at an earlier Age.

Age on Retirement = n. (n) 1.	Cost to Government of allowing an Officer to retire on a Pension of Rs. 6,562–5 on his *nth* Birthday instead of on his		Capitalised Value on *nth* Birthday of a Pension of Rs. 1,312–5 commencing from that Date.
	55th Birthday. 2.	52nd Birthday. 3.	4.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
47	40,414	27,891	14,634
48	36,477	23,133	14,273
49	32,156	17,828	13,923
50	27,617	12,250	13,584
51	22,914	6,344	13,245
52	17,609	—	12,917
53	12,193	—	12,589
54	6,289	—	12,228
55	—	—	11,867

Example:—

A is entitled under the terms of the original prospectus to retire at age of 52 on an ordinary pension of Rs. 5,000, but actually retires at age of 50 on a Superintending Engineer's pension of Rs. 6,000.

At date of retirement he claims Rs. 35,000 on account of "short pay."

The value of A's pecuniary concessions are—

	Rs.
Permission to retire on an ordinary pension two years before it is due	12,250
Value on date of retirement of the extra Superintending Engineer's pension	13,584
Total value of concessions	25,834

The residual loss will, therefore, be:—

Rs. 35,000 — Rs. 25,134 = Rs. 9,166.

TABLE II.

SHOWING the COST to GOVERNMENT when Officers, to whom Pensions are not due until they attain the Age of 55 or 52 years, are allowed to retire on full Pensions payable in sterling at 2*s.* to the Rupee at an earlier Age.

Age of Retirement = n.	Cost to Government of allowing an Officer to retire on a Pension of Rs. 7,500* on his *nth* Birthday instead of on his		Capitalised Value on *nth* Birthday of a Pension of Rs. 1,500 commencing from that Date.
	55th Birthday.	52nd Birthday.	
1.	2.	3.	4.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
47	46,187	31,875	16,725
48	41,688	26,438	16,312
49	36,750	20,375	15,912
50	31,562	14,000	15,525
51	26,188	7,250	15,137
52	20,125	—	14,762
53	13,938	—	14,388
54	7,188	—	13,975
55	—	—	13,562

* N.B.—A pension of Rs. 5,000 payable in sterling at the rate of 2*s.* to the rupee is equivalent to a pension of Rs. 7,500 payable in sterling at the rate of 1*s.* 4*d.* to the rupee.

If pensions are payable in sterling at the rate of 2*s.* to the rupee, the value of pecuniary concessions in the example at foot of Table I. will be Rs. 14,000 + 15,525 = Rs. 29,525, and the residual loss will be Rs. 5,475 only.

TABLE III.

SHOWING the NUMBER and AMOUNT of ANNUAL PAYMENTS, commencing at Age of 29, which would purchase an ordinary Pension of Rs. 6,562·5 for an Officer on retirement at Age of *n* instead of at Age of 55 or 52, and also the Payments necessary to secure for him a special Pension of Rs. 1,312·5 from date of Retirement.

N.B.—An officer entering the service at the age of 22 in 1876 would have been 29 years of age in 1883, the year in which premature retirements and special pensions were sanctioned.

Age on Retirement = n.	Number of Annual Payments = m = n − 29.	Annual Payment beginning from Age 29 for an Annuity of Rs. 6,562·5 to commence after m Years.	Total Amount of Payments in m Years.	Amount necessary to secure a Pension of Rs. 6,562·5 at the Age of n instead of at the Age of		Total Amount of Payments in m Years for an Annuity of Rs. 1,312·5 to begin after m Years.
				55.	52.	
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
47	18	2,380	42,840	19,414	13,630	8,568
48	19	2,099	39,881	16,455	10,671	7,976
49	20	1,846	36,920	13,494	7,710	7,384
50	21	1,630	34,230	10,804	5,020	6,846
51	22	1,438	31,636	8,210	2,426	6,327
52	23	1,270	29,210	5,784	—	5,842
53	24	1,132	27,168	3,742	—	5,434
54	25	1,012	25,300	1,874	—	5,060
55	26	901	23,426	—	—	4,685

According to this table the deduction on account of the value of pecuniary concessions in the example given at foot of Table I. would amount to Rs. 5,020 + 6,846 = Rs. 11,866 only, and the residual loss will be Rs. 23,134 instead of Rs. 9,166.

Explanation of Table I.

Suppose P = present value, at age of n, of a life pension of Re. 1 per mensemto commence at age 55.

„ P^1 = present value, at age of n, of a life pension of Re. 1 per mensem to commence at age 52.

„ Y = present value, at age of n, of a life pension of Re. 1 per mensem to commence at once.

„ y = present value, at age of n, of a pension of Re. 1 per mensem to commence at once and last for 55 − n years.

„ y^1 = present value, at age of n, of a pension of Re. 1 per mensem to commence at once and last for 52 − n years.

Then $P = Y - y$ and $P^1 = Y - y^1$ (see note to Table A, Appendix 9, Civil Service Regulations).

The extra cost to Government, as equated to the nth birthday, of allowing the pension to commence from that date instead of from the 55th birthday, is—

$$Y - P = Y - (Y - y) = y$$

and the values in column 2 opposite successive values of $n = \frac{6{,}562 \cdot 5}{12} \cdot y$

Similarly the values in column 3 $= \frac{6{,}562 \cdot 5}{12} \cdot y^1$

and the values in column 4 $= \frac{1{,}312 \cdot 5}{12} \cdot Y$

N.B.—The values of Y and y and y^1 have been obtained from Table A in Appendix 9 Civil Service Regulations, the rate of interest being taken at $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

Explanation of Table II.

The values in this table are equal to the corresponding values in Table I. multiplied by the fraction $\frac{24}{21} = 1\frac{1}{7}$.

Explanation of Table III.

Suppose Z = present value, at age of 29, of an annual payment of Rs. 12 lasting during life.

„ z = present value, at age of 29, of an annual payment of Rs. 12 lasting during m years.

then $\frac{Z - z}{z} \times z$ = present value, at age of 29, of an annual payment of Rs. $\frac{Z - z}{z} \times 12$ lasting during m years.

and $\frac{Z - z}{12}$ = present value, at age of 29, of an annual payment of Rs. $\frac{Z - z}{z}$ lasting during m years - - - - - (1)

But $\frac{Z - z}{12}$ = present value, at age of 29, of a deferred pension of Re. 1 per annum to commence after m years - - - - (2)

Therefore, equating (1) and (2), an annual payment of $\frac{Z - z}{z}$ continued for m years from age of 29, will secure a deferred life pension of Re. 1 per annum to commence from (29 + m)th birthday; and therefore a deferred life pension of Rs. 6,562·5 will be secured by annual payments for m years of $6{,}562 \cdot 5 \times \frac{Z - z}{z}$.

Column 3 of the tables gives the values of the expression $6{,}562 \cdot 5 \frac{Z - z}{z}$ for different values of m, the values of Z and z being obtained from Table A in Appendix 9, Civil Service Regulations.

Column 4 contains the values given in column 3 multiplied by m.

The values in column 5 are obtained by deducting Rs. 23,426, which is shown in column 4 to be the total amount of payments made in 26 years by an officer retiring at 55, from each of the other values in column 4 successively.

The values in column 6 are similarly obtained by deducting Rs. 29,210 (the total amount of payments to be made by an officer retiring at 52) from each of the values in column 4 successively.

The values in column 7 are the values in column 4 multiplied by $\frac{1}{5}$th.

APPENDIX VI. to No. 1.

EXTRACT paragraph 2 of RESOLUTION by the GOVERNMENT OF INDIA in the FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT, No. 4359, dated the 14th October 1871, recorded in FINANCIAL PROS. ACCOUNT, October 1871, Nos. 94–120, Part A.

2. The remuneration of officers of Government may be thus classified:—

Immediate.—Their pay and allowances while on duty;
Contingent.—Their absentee allowances;
Deferred.—Their pensionary allowances;

and such officers when lent to Native States, &c., though they obtain their "immediate" remuneration from the State or Fund at the charge of which they are employed, look for the most part to the Government of India for their "contingent" and "deferred" remuneration.

No. 2.

DESPATCH from the SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA, to His Excellency the Right Honourable the GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA in COUNCIL, No. 23 (Public Works)[1] dated 7th June 1901.

The Public Works letter of your Excellency's Government, No. 5, dated 17th January 1901, has been carefully considered by me in Council, and I am now able to convey to you my decisions on the points raised in it.

2. *In that letter you submitted for my orders 85 memorials from officers of your Public Works Department appointed from the Royal Engineering College in the years 1873–78 inclusive, and who therefore entered the college between the years 1870 and 1875.*

The memorialists pray—

(*a*) that adequate compensation shall be given for the depreciation of the currency in which each memorialist has been paid;
(*b*) that pensions shall be paid in sterling at 2*s.* per rupee;
(*c*) that adequate compensation shall be given for loss suffered on account of slow promotion.

Many of the memorialists who joined the Service in 1878, and therefore entered the college in 1875, also pray—

(*d*) that they may be allowed the privilege which was conceded to men of the years previous to 1878, of drawing their furlough allowances when paid in England at the rate of 2*s.* to the rupee.

3. Before discussing the subjects of these prayers severally, I would observe that none of the claims are new in substance. Although they may not have been advanced before by all the present memorialists, they have been brought forward by some of them, and by other members of their service on the same grounds at various times, and have been dealt with by the Government of India, or by my predecessors, or by me. Thus as regards the claim for compensation for the fall in the gold value of the rupee, it will be seen that in 1890 the Government of India, in forwarding memorials from 235 European civil engineers, of whom 162 were Cooper's Hill men, declared themselves unable to recommend in the case of a particular body of public servants an attempt to redress by special measures the hardship to which all European officials now serving in India are to a greater or less degree exposed owing to the fall in the gold value of the rupee. This grievance, as affecting all the European services in India, was disposed of by the grant of exchange compensation allowances in 1893.

Again, the claim of the Cooper's Hill men of the years between 1871 and 1874 to have their pensions paid in sterling, was brought to my notice in 1896 by Sir Howard Vincent, M.P., who was informed by me, on the 13th February 1896, that I was "unable "to admit that, except as to furlough pay in certain cases, any pledges were given to "those officers when they entered the college of a nature to exempt them from the "operation of the ordinary rules and regulations of the Service." Subsequently, after further discussion and consideration, I informed Sir H. Vincent on the 23rd April 1896, that, "as far as this Office is concerned, the question must be regarded as closed."

This matter was dealt with by predecessor also in 1895, in his orders on 21 memorials from Cooper's Hill engineers, which were forwarded to the Secretary of State by the Government of India in their Public Works Letters No. 1, dated 2nd January 1895, No. 10, dated 20th February 1895, and No. 17, dated 6th March 1895. The decision of Sir H. Fowler on the questions therein raised must, as I informed Sir H. Vincent in 1896, be regarded as final. The third prayer also, namely, that adequate compensation should be given for loss suffered on account of slow promotion, was before your Government in 1890, and, when referring the matter to me in their Letter No. 15 (P.W.), dated 28th January 1890, your predecessor's Government were unable to suggest any mode of redress.

In Public Works Letter No. 1, dated 2nd January 1895, 15 memorials were forwarded by the Government of India to my predecessor, in which claims were advanced to certain emoluments on the ground that expectations had been held out to the memorialists on entering Cooper's Hill College. These claims were rejected by Sir H. Fowler in his letter of 21st February 1895 to the Government of India in the following terms:—

"The causes of the evils from which the memorialists represent that they suffer are the fall in exchange and the slow rate of promotion in the Department.

"There is nothing in the representations of these officers that was not brought to the notice of the Select Committee of the House of Commons, who reported upon the alleged grievances of the Uncovenanted Civil Servants in July 1890, and various measures have been passed by your Government with a view to alleviating the evils resulting from the fall in exchange, and to removing the block of promotion in the Department.

"I am unable to see any ground in the representation contained in the memorials now forwarded for according exceptional treatment under these heads to the petitioners."

4. In this connection I desire to refer also to a letter of Lord Lansdowne's Government (No. 70 (P.W.), dated 7th December 1892), in which 73 memorials from certain civil engineers were forwarded to the Secretary of State. The claims made in those memorials were practically identical with those now under consideration. They were thus stated:—

"(*a.*) Accelerated promotion or increased pay.
"(*b.*) A pecuniary grant or personal allowance to raise his emoluments to the amount he was led to expect before joining the Department.
"(*c.*) To remedy the block in promotion by offering special terms to senior officers to induce them to retire.
"(*d.*) Furlough allowances and pension at par or at a fixed rate of exchange.
"(*e.*) Permission to retire on a pension proportionate to length of service in the Department."

Lord Lansdowne's Government considered that the first three and the fifth of these points had been dealt with in their measures for the reorganisation of the Department which were sanctioned by Lord Kimberley in 1893, which measures have been confirmed for a further period of years by me in my letter to your Government, No. 10 (Public Works), dated 1st March 1901. Referring to the remaining points, Lord Lansdowne's Government gave their opinion in these terms:—

"The question denoted as (*d*), which relates to payment of furlough allowances and "pensions at two shillings or at a fixed rate of exchange, is not included in the proposals "made in our despatch of the 2nd November 1892 and is referred to in only thirteen of "the memorials now forwarded. In regard to the question of pension, we consider the "orders prescribing 1*s.* 9*d.* as the minimum rate at which pensions are to be paid to "European officers of the classes to which the memorialists belong when resident in "countries where the standard of currency is gold, disposes of this matter; while, as "regards furlough allowances, the point is one which falls within the scope of the "memorials on the subject of the fall in the rate of exchange as affecting the emolu-"ments of European employés which are being separately dealt with." The last words in this quotation refer to the question of compensation for the fall in the gold value of the rupee, which was settled by my predecessor's Financial Despatch No. 181, dated 7th September 1893, to which I have already drawn attention. By the orders therein given an exchange compensation allowance was "granted with effect from the 1st April "1893 to every European and Eurasian officer of Government, Civil or Military, not "domiciled in India, whose pay is fixed in rupees, sufficient to enable him to remit to "England one half of his salary (subject to a maximum limit of 1,000*l.* a year) at the "rate of 1*s.* 6*d.* the rupee. Furlough pay issued from the Home Treasury will also be "granted at that rate."

5. In view of the decisions above quoted, I think I should be justified in declining to reopen the questions dealt with in your present letter. In deference however to your opinion, I will proceed to deal severally with the prayers of the memorialists, with the grounds on which they are based, and with your recommendations concerning them, adhering to the order in which your Excellency's Government have taken them.

First, then, is the case of the ten memorialists who were appointed in 1878, and who ask for the privilege of drawing furlough allowance in sterling at the rate of 2*s.* to the rupee. As your Government are aware, this privilege was conceded to the men who entered Cooper's Hill prior to 1875, because it was held that there were passages in the prospectus issued prior to that date which implied that furlough allowances would be paid in sterling at 2*s.* the rupee. To the prospectus of 1875, however, was appended section 26(*b*) of the second edition of the Civil Leave Code, under which absentee allowances are payable in England at the official rate of exchange, and that prospectus was in force several months before the candidates of 1875 were admitted to the College. For that reason, as you were informed by Lord Cross' Financial Despatch (No. 33), dated 27th February 1890, the concession made to the men of the preceding years was not extended to those who entered the College in 1875 and afterwards.

You now are of opinion that this decision as regards the men who entered Cooper's Hill in 1875 should be reopened, on the ground, mainly, that "one of the entrants of "this year (Mr. H. P. Burt) was supplied before the examination with a prospectus in "which section 26(*b*) of the second edition of the Civil Leave Code was not appended, "and in which the paragraph relating to furlough allowances was identical with that in "the prospectus for 1874"; and you think that "if there are reasonable grounds for "supposing that at least some of the candidates in 1875 may have been supplied with "prospectus similar to those of 1874, and that two differently worded prospectus were "issued to the candidates for admission in 1875, the claim of all the candidates in "that year to the benefit of the more favourable one, which appears to have been "subsequently included in the College Calendar of that year, is one which deserves "further consideration."

I desire to remark, with reference to the plea thus raised, that there must be some finality in dealing with the claims of the Cooper's Hill engineers; and that I cannot admit, in this instance, a departure from the decision of Lord Cross given 12 years ago.

Mr. Burt has already made his application to me on the basis of the prospectus to which you refer, and after careful consideration of his case in Council I have definitely rejected his prayer.

6. I now return to the prayer for adequate compensation for the depreciation of the currency, in which all the memorialists with a few exceptions join. This claim is based on some expressions in the earlier prospectus, which indicated that a rupee was at that time nearly equivalent to one tenth of a pound. To argue that an explanation of this kind, inserted for the benefit of persons who might not know the exchange value of the currency in which the salaries of Indian servants are paid, is equivalent to an undertaking to guarantee the candidate during the whole of his service against loss by depreciation of that currency, would be too unreasonable to merit discussion, and I am glad to see that your Government have given no encouragement to this part of the memorialists' case. The European employés of the Public Works Service are in this matter on an exact level with all the European public servants in India, and, as I have pointed out above, they have been treated in the matter of exchange compensation allowance on the same footing with the officers of the Indian Civil Service and of the Army in India. To more than this they can hardly pretend.

7. The prayer next in order of discussion is, that the pensions shall be paid in sterling at 2*s.* per rupee. You recommend that this prayer should be considered by me on its merits, and without reference to the recommendations made by the Parliamentary Committee appointed in 1890 to consider and report upon the grievances of the Uncovenanted Civil Servants of India, because your Public Works Despatch No. 15, dated 28th January 1890, to which was appended a minute written by Sir George Chesney, was not laid before the Committee. I observe, however, that the Appendix regarding the Leave and Pension Rules which was published with the earlier prospectus, laid down in the clearest terms that pensions if drawn in England would be converted to sterling at the official rate of exchange, and these prospectus were laid before the Parliamentary Committee. It is not clear how any expression of the individual views of Sir George Chesney could have effected this question, or have led the Committee to recommend the grant to Cooper's Hill engineers of a higher minimum rate of exchange for the payment of pensions than was recommended in the case of other public servants to whom the same rules applied. I have, however, in deference to your opinion, carefully considered Sir George Chesney's minute, which, although not seen by the Committee, was before the Secretary of State when he dealt with their recommendations. Even if this document were held to have any weight beyond that of an individual opinion, a position which I cannot admit, it amounts to no more than a strong recommendation that in the case of officers recruited in England pensions should be fixed in sterling. He argued that at the time Cooper's Hill was established no one anticipated a fall in exchange. That if it had been foreseen, he had no doubt but that the pensions would have been fixed in sterling, because rupee pensions with a falling exchange value would have been held to be unsuitable. The whole of his argument turns not upon the question of obligation or justice, but of expediency and good policy. "Of course," he writes, "if a fixed minimum rate, 1*s.* 6*d.* or 1*s.* 8*d.*, "were laid down for the conversion of the rupee practically a sterling pension would "be secured. But if the exchange were ever to rise again above the minimum, "we may be sure that pressure would be put upon the Government to give the "officers concerned the benefit of the rise, which it would be hard to resist, and when "dealing with the matter it seems very desirable to secure finality." Sir George Chesney goes on to say, "any ruling of this kind for the Civil Engineers would, no "doubt, be deemed to be properly applicable to all the special departments the "members of which are trained and recruited in England. It would be in fact to "recognise the broad principle that while officers of these classes, as well as of the Army "and Civil Service, during their service in this country are to be paid in the currency "of the country, and must take their chance whether that currency rises or falls in "value with respect to the currency of England, and that their furlough allowances "should be regulated on the same basis, all alike retire to spend the remainder of their "lives in Europe, and that their pensions should accordingly be paid in sterling." "It "will be objected," he adds, "that the weak point of this contention is that the officers "in question entered the Service with their eyes open, and knowing exactly what the "prospects were before them, namely, that they are eligible for pensions paid in rupees "only, with all the liability of a fall in that currency. This is true; the officers "concerned have clearly no legal claim to the change, it may be open to argument "whether they have even an equitable claim, but the interest of the State appears to "be equally involved in arriving at the same result." I cannot conceive it likely that an opinion stated in terms such as these would have led the Parliamentary Committee to give the Cooper's Hill servants a higher minimum rate for the conversion of the rupee than they awarded to others. And assuredly there is nothing in it which would lead me to go beyond the Committee's recommendations. I am therefore of opinion that the grievances of the memorialists, so far as the sterling equivalent of their pensions is concerned, have been finally and completely settled by the adoption of the 1*s.* 9*d.* rate in accordance with the decision of the Parliamentary Committee, and I decline to reopen the matter.

8. There remains the last prayer of the memorialists, namely, that adequate compensation may be given for loss suffered on account of slow promotion. It is alleged that a certain rate of promotion was held out to candidates to induce them to enter the college and compete for the Public Works appointments.

The case of the memorialists for this portion of their claim rests, as I understand, on a leaflet which was distributed with some of the earlier prospectus, but was not included in the College Calendar. This paper contained a statement showing the rate of promotion in the Public Works Department which had prevailed up to 1870, and added a warning to the effect that from various causes the promotion in the past had been somewhat more rapid than might be expected in the future. No trace of the leaflet exists in the records of this Office, and it is impossible to say by whom or under what authority it was issued. I am unable to admit, however, that there is anything in this leaflet, whether authoritative or not, which can be taken as binding the Government to maintain a certain rate of promotion or, in default, to compensate the officers who received it. I regret, therefore, that, before consulting me on this point, you have entered upon the elaborate calculations contained in paragraphs 9–16 and Appendix IV. of your letter. Those calculations are based on a hypothetical rate of promotion approximating to that set forth in the leaflet, and the measure of the loss sustained by each memorialist has been estimated by comparing the pay actually drawn by him with that which he would have drawn had the assumed rate prevailed. This loss you have reduced by deductions made on account of advantages received by the memorialists over and above those which at the time of entering the Service they were entitled to expect. "We have thus endeavoured," you observe in paragraph 17, "to obtain a true measure of the memorialists' grievances, but, if it is held that compensation is due to them, we do not consider that it would be most conveniently "awarded in accordance with the method of calculation which we have so far "provisionally followed. It is open to many obvious practical objections." You then go on to enumerate objections which appear to me to show the impossibility of reducing to practice a rule of the kind you have adopted, and to demonstrate also the grave inconvenience which may result from the attempt to formulate, in precise terms, the money value of expectations which may have been entertained with more or less justification by the officers concerned when they entered the Service. Your conclusion is that the losses which have been sustained by the memorialists owing to the slowness of promotion will be fully met by giving them their pensions in sterling at the rate of 2*s.* the rupee, and you recommend that this course be adopted, in the event of the claims being held by me to be well founded.

9. I regret that I am unable to accept the views of your Government on this point. I hold that there is nothing in the prospectus, or in the leaflet on which the memorialists base their claims, which can be construed as implying a guarantee of a certain rate of promotion. It may be that the memorialists entertained hopes of promotion which have not been realised, and that for these exaggerated hopes the leaflet which accompanied the prospectus in certain cases afforded some encouragement. I am far from wishing to deny that the memorialists suffered from a block of promotion caused by over-recruitment in certain years. Other services have at times suffered from the same causes; but in no case, hitherto, has it been proposed to make an elaborate calculation of the difference between the total emoluments which each member expected to obtain during the whole of his service and those which he actually received, and to make good the difference at the cost of the public revenues, deducting the estimated value of such advantages as may have accrued to him unexpectedly. Any such method of calculation is obviously inadmissible. All that can be done in such cases is to offer special inducements to men to retire, and, by improvement of the pay and pension, to better the condition of those who elect to remain in the Service. In the present case these methods of improving the conditions of a service have been liberally used, and with a large measure of success. In paragraph 9 you have enumerated the advantages which the memorialists have received, but to which they were not entitled under the terms of the prospectus. They are, I think, both liberal and comprehensive. The permission given to retire on pension after 20 and 25 years' service, including furlough, instead of after 30 years, is, as you justly say, a great concession. Nor can I admit the justice of the contention (paragraph 10 of your letter) that it is a concession only to those who avail themselves of it. If advantageous terms of retirement are offered to men who complain of the conditions of their employment, those who refuse the offer and decide to remain in the Service have no just grounds for further complaint.

For these reasons I am obliged to differ from your Excellency's Government in the view taken of this matter, and to negative the prayers of the memorialists.

10. In the case of Mr. G. G. White, referred to in the third paragraph of your letter, I agree with the conclusion at which your Excellency has arrived, that neither he nor any other officer of 1877 should be permitted to retire on the terms offered to men of the earlier years.

11. The decisions now conveyed to you on the prayers of the memorialists will apply in principle to the cases of Mrs. H. S. Taylor and Mrs. C. O. Leefe, who, as widows

of engineers who entered the Public Works Service in the years 1875 and 1877 respectively, pray for compensation for losses assumed to have been sustained by their deceased husbands during their service. These ladies should be informed that their claims are inadmissible.

And I desire to add, for the instruction of your Excellency's Government, that these two petitions and the recommendations which you have felt yourself bound to make concerning them, illustrate forcibly the grave inconvenience of the course followed by your Government in dealing with this matter.

I have, &c.
(Signed) GEORGE HAMILTON.

EAST INDIA (PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT).

COPY of a Despatch from the Government of India, dated the 17th day of January 1901, and of the reply thereto of the Secretary of State for India in Council, dated the 7th day of June 1901, on the subject of Memorials from the Officers of the Public Works Department appointed from the Royal Indian Engineering College in the years 1873–1878.

(Sir Seymour King.)

Ordered by The House of Commons, *to be Printed*,
29 *July* 1901

[*Price* 5*d*.]

290.

EAST INDIA (PETITIONS OF OFFICERS OF PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT).

RETURN to an Address of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 15 March 1901 ;—*for,*

"RETURN showing the number of PETITIONS which have been received during the past fifteen years, either by the GOVERNMENT of INDIA or by the SECRETARY of STATE for INDIA, from the OFFICERS of the PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT who entered the ROYAL INDIAN ENGINEERING COLLEGE, COOPER'S HILL, during the first five years of its existence, the said PETITIONS containing, it is believed, representations to the effect that the terms under which they had been engaged had not been adhered to, and that their careers and prospects were thereby ruined or very seriously affected; also of the number and nature and date of the REPLIES to these OFFICERS."

India Office,
16 January 1902.

ARTHUR GODLEY,
Under Secretary of State.

(Mr. Kimber.)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
20 *January* 1902.

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E. PONSONBY, 116, GRAFTON STREET, DUBLIN.

ABSTRACT.

Year.	Petitions Received. Number addressed to Local Governments, Government of India, or His Excellency the Viceroy.	Petitions Received. Number addressed to the Secretary of State.	Action Taken. Communicating decision of Government of India.	Action Taken. Transmitted to Secretary of State for Orders.	Order of Secretary of State. Replied to by Secretary of State.	Order of Secretary of State. Secretary of State's Order communicated to Petitioner.	Summary. Total Number of Petitions received in each Year.	Summary. Total Number of Replies sent other than simple acknowledgment.	Remarks.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.
1885	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	
1887	—	1	—	1	1	1	1	1	
1889	60	34	12	82(a)	—	—	94	12	(a) 82 memorialists were informed that their memorials had been forwarded to the Secretary of State. No reply was made by the Secretary of State, as the question of paying pensions in sterling to members of the Uncovenanted Service, was then under consideration of the Secretary of State in Council.
1890	6	12	14	4	3	3	18	17	
1891	2	3	2	3	3	3	5	5	
1892	45	85	15	115	1	1	130	16(b)	(b) 114 memorials were sent to the Secretary of State but no reply was made to the memorialists, the reorganisation of the Public Works Department, subsequently announced in 1893, being then under consideration.
1893	12	—	7	—	—	—	12	7	
1894	17	20	17	18	18	18	37	35	
1895	1	6	2	5	5	5	7	7(c)	(c) No reply was sent to five of these, as all with one exception had benefited in pay or pension by the reorganisation of 1893.
1898	1	3	1	3	3	3	4	4	
1899	24	8	1	31	30	30	32	31	
1900	57	1	—	58	58	58	58	58	
1901	—	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	
Total	226	174	71	321	122	122	400	193	

Number.	Name of Memorialist.	Year of entering the College.	Year of passing out from College.	Authority to which the Memorials are addressed and Year of Submission.	Subject of Memorial.	Number and Nature and Date of Replies given to the Officers, or disposal of Memorial if not replied to.	Remarks
1	Harrison, A. G. -	1873	1876	Secretary of State, 1887 -	Praying that he may be admitted to the benefit of the minimum rate of furlough allowance laid down in Section 58 of the Civil Leave Code, for Covenanted servants and military officers in civil employ.	Forwarded to the Secretary of State with Government of India, Financial Despatch No. 260, dated 27th September 1887, without recommendation. Secretary of State replied in his Financial Despatch No. 311, dated 30th November 1887, that his Lordship saw no reason for modifying in Mr. Harrison's favour the rules affecting the furlough pay of Civil Engineers in the Public Works Department. Mr. Harrison was informed accordingly through the Accountant General, Public Works Department in Government of India letter No. 39–G., dated 6th January 1888.	
2	Dunn, G. O. W. - -	1873	1876	Viceroy, 1885 - -	Praying that a recommendation may be made to the Secretary of State to grant a maximum pension of 500*l.* a year for service of 25 years and upwards in lieu of the pension of Rs. 5,000 admissible under the rules and the extra pension of Rs. 2,000 and Rs. 1,000 of Chief and Superintending Engineers sanctioned in the reorganisation of the Engineering Establishment of 1884, and that the smaller pensions be also commuted into pounds sterling at the rate of 2*s.* per rupee.	The receipt of the memorial was acknowledged in a letter to the Government of Bombay, No. 1345–G., dated 2nd September 1885.	
3	Paul, J. E. - -	1872	1875	Secretary of State, 1890 -	Appealing against retarded promotion in the Madras, Public Works Department, in consequence of the transfer of certain works to the Military Works Department having been carried out without the transfer of any senior military officers.	Submission of memorial to Secretary of State withheld, and memorialist informed through the Madras Government in Public Works Department No. 3073–G., dated 3rd November 1890, that, as the distribution of the staff of Engineers between classes and grades is made on the actual and not on any fixed sanctioned strength, the fact of no military officers having been transferred to the Military Works Department, does not retard his promotion through the grades, except so far as he may lose for the time by certain officers senior to him being still retained on the list.	

4	Burlton, C. H. B. - -	1872	1875	Viceroy, 1890 - - -	Do.	do. -	Replied to as above in Public Works Department No. 3381-G., dated 9th December 1890.
5	Garrett, A. H. - -	1871	1874	Secretary of State, 1889 -	Praying for furlough allowances at par		These memorials were not submitted to the Secretary of State, because while they were under consideration, it was intimated in Secretary of State's Financial Despatches, Nos. 215 and 248, dated respectively the 3rd October and 7th November 1889, that, acting under legal advice, his Lordship had decided that the furlough allowances of officers of the Public Works Department who entered Cooper's Hill College in the years 1871 to 1874 shall, when paid in England, be issued at a fixed rate of 2s. the rupee. Local Governments were informed of this decision and the memorialists who entered the College in the years mentioned received arrears of furlough pay at the rate of 2s. to the rupee in cases where furlough had been previously taken.
6	Watson, C. J. K. - -	1871	1874	Do. -	Do.	do.	
7	Harington, H. S. -	1872	1875	Letter to Government of India, 1889.	Do.	do.	
8	Brown, J. S. - -	1872	1875	Do. -	Do.	do.	
9	Russell, A. S. - -	1872	1875	Secretary of State, 1889 -	Do.	do.	
10	Michell, T. - -	1872	1875	Letter to Government of India, 1889.	Do.	do.	
11	Curry, T. E. - -	1872	1875	Secretary of State, 1889 -	Do.	do.	
12	Cole, W. H. - -	1873	1876	Do. -	Do.	do.	
13	Roberts, R. W. - -	1873	1876	Do. -	Do.	do.	
14	Parry, J. W. - -	1873	1876	Letter to Government of India, 1889.	Do.	do.	
15	Pinhey, E. - - -	1873	1876	Secretary of State, 1890 -	Do.	do.	
16	Dunn, G. O. W. -	1873	1876	Letter to Government of Bombay, 1890.	Do.	do.	
17	Holme, C. H. - -	1873	1876	Letter to Government of India, 1890.	Do.	do.	
18	Denne, R. T. - -	1874	1877	Do. -	Do.	do.	
19	De Winton, W. B. -	1871	1874	Secretary of State, 1890 -	Do.	do.	
20	Michell, W. - -	1873	1876	Letter to Government of India, 1889.	Do.	do.	
21	English, R. A. - -	1874	1877	- - - - -	Do.	do.	
22	Finney, S. - -	1871	1874	Letter to Government of India, 1890.	Do.	do.	
23	Smith, C. M. - -	1872	1875	Secretary of State, 1890 -	Do.	do.	

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24	Morse, A. - -	1875	1878	Secretary of State, 1890 -	Praying for furlough allowances at par.	Informed through Director General of Railways that the Secretary of State had ruled * that he had no claim to the concession applied for, and that his Lordship saw no reason for relaxing in his favour the rules for the payment of absentee allowances in England. Government of India letter No. 1499–G., dated 17th April 1890.	*Secretary of State's Financial Despatch No. 66, dated 17th April 1890.
25	Hodson, C. W. - -	1871	1873	Secretary of State, 1889 -	The following prayers were put forward: (*a*) Pension in sterling. (*b*) Furlough allowance on the same scale as military officers or on a sterling basis. (*c*) Equality of pay with Royal Engineers. (*d*) Accelerated promotion or increased pay.	Forwarded to the Secretary of State with Government of India's Public Works Despatch No. 15, dated 23th January 1890, and memorialist so informed. No reply was made by the Secretary of State,* but the receipt of the despatch was acknowledged in a letter from the Secretary, Public Works Department, India Office, No. 2312 P. W., dated 11th December 1890.	Also suggested that inducement might be given to those willing to retire. *The question of paying pensions in sterling to members of the Uncovenanted Service was then under consideration.
26	Mills, C. A. - -	1871	1873	Viceroy, 1889 - -	Prayers as above (*a*), (*b*), (*c*), and (*d*) -	Do. do.	
27	Crampton, A. C. - -	1871	1874	Do. - -	Do. do. -	Do. do. -	Also prayed that a representative committee might be called to consider the best means of removing the hardships under which Civil engineers suffer and asked further that his petition might be forwarded to the Secretary of State if the Government of India cannot redress his grievances.
28	Newcombe, A. C. -	1871	1874	Secretary of State, 1889 -	Do. (*a*), (*b*), and (*d*) -	Do. do.	
29	Wilson, W. J. - -	1871	1874	Viceroy, 1889 - -	Do. (*a*), (*b*), (*c*), and (*d*) -	Do. do.	
30	Horn, D. B. - -	1871	1874	Do. - -	Do. do. -	Do. do.	
31	Carswell, E. A. - -	1871	1874	Do. - -	Do. do. -	Do. do.	
32	Coles, G. E. - -	1871	1874	Do. - -	Do. (*a*), (*b*), and (*d*) -	Do. do.	

33	Shawe, G. A. G. - -	1871	1874	Do. - -	Do.	(*a*) and (*c*) -	Do.	do.	
34	Molloy, R. A. -	1871	1874	Do. - -	Do.	(*a*), (*b*), and (*c*) -	Do.	do.	
35	Garrett, A. H. - -	1871	1874	Secretary of State, 1889 -	Do.	(*a*), (*b*), (*c*), and (*d*) -	Do.	do	
36	Joyce, A. - -	1871	1874	Viceroy, 1889 - -	Do.	do. -	Do.	do.	
37	Goodfellow, A. T. -	1871	1874	Do. - -	Do.	(*a*), (*b*), and (*c*) - -	Do.	do.	
38	Arundel, E. W. - -	1871	1874	Do. - -	Do.	(*a*), (*b*), (*c*), and (*d*) -	Do.	do. - -	States that owing to the ruling promulgated in Public Works Department Circular No. 613-G. of 14th March 1888, he has been superseded by a Royal Engineer, and requests that the supersession may be cancelled.
39	Marsh, H. - -	1871	1874	Do. - -	Do.	do. - -	Do.	do.	
40	Tait, J. - -	1871	1874	Secretary of State, 1889 -	Do.	(*a*), (*b*), and (*c*) - -	Do.	do. - -	Same remark as against Mr. Arundel.
41	Curry, T. E. - -	1872	1875	Do. -	Do.	(*a*), (*b*), (*c*), and (*d*) -	Do.	do. - -	Prays (1) that the rule permitting Royal Engineers to count service 2½ years after date of 1st Commission be rescinded, and (2) that he may be restored to the position on list which he held in 1880.
42	Forsyth, J. H. P. - -	1872	1875	Viceroy, 1889 - -	Do.	(*a*), (*b*), (*c*), and (*d*) -	Do.	do.	
43	Knapp, C. C. B. -	1872	1875	Secretary of State, 1889 -	Do.	do. -	Do.	do.	
44	Gilbert, C. F. - -	1872	1875	Viceroy, 1889 - -	Do.	(*b*), (*c*), and (*d*) - -	Do.	do.	
45	Brown, J. S. - -	1872	1875	Secretary of State, 1889 -	Do.	(*c*) and (*d*) - -	Do.	do.	
46	Harington, H. S. - -	1872	1875	Do. -	Do	(*a*), (*b*), (*c*), and (*d*) -	Do.	do.	
47	Anderson, G. A. -	1872	1875	Do. -	Do.	do. -	Do.	do.	
48	Paul, J. E. - -	1872	1875	Viceroy, 1889 - -	Do.	(*a*), (*b*), and (*c*) - -	Do.	do.	
49	Michell, T. - - -	1872	1875	Do. - -	Do.	(*a*), (*c*), and (*d*) -	Do.	do.	

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50	Moyle, G - -	1872	1875	Secretary of State, 1889 -	Prayer as above (*a*), (*b*), (*c*), and (*d*) -	Forwarded to Secretary of State with Government of India's Public Works Despatch No. 15, dated 28th January 1890, and memorialist so informed. No reply was made by the Secretary of State,* but the receipt of the despatch was acknowledged in a letter from the Secretary, Public Works Department, India Office, No. 2312 P. W., dated 11th December 1890.	* The question of paying pensions in sterling to members of the Uncovenanted Service was then under consideration.
51	Taylor, H. S. - -	1872	1875	Do. - -	Do. (*a*), (*b*), and (*c*) - -	Do. do.	
52	Burlton, C. H. - -	1872	1875	Viceroy, 1889 - -	Do. (*a*), (*b*), and (*c*) -	Do. do.	
53	Parry, J. W. - -	1873	1876	Do. - -	Do. (*a*), (*b*), (*c*), and (*d*) -	Do. do.	
54	Pinhey, E. - -	1873	1876	Do. - -	Do. do. -	Do. do.	
55	Baker, C. J. S. - -	1873	1876	Secretary of State, 1889 -	Do. do. -	Do. do.	
56	Sivewright, R. - -	1873	1876	Viceroy, 1889 - -	Do. (*a*), (*c*), and (*d*) - -	Do. do.	
57	Routh, R. S. J. - -	1873	1876	Do. -	Do. (*a*), (*b*), (*c*), and (*d*) -	Do. do.	
58	Lang, F. - -	1873	1876	Do. - -	Do. do. -	Do. do.	
59	Oddie, H. J. - - -	1873	1876	Do. - -	Do. do. -	Do. do.	
60	Newton, W. J. - -	1873	1876	Do. - -	Do. (*a*), (*c*), and (*d*) -	Do. do.	
61	Roberts, R. W. - -	1873	1876	Secretary of State, 1889 -	Do. (*a*), (*b*), (*c*), and (*d*). -	Do. do.	
62	Harrison, A. G. -	1873	1876	Viceroy, 1889 - -	Do. do. -	Do. do.	
63	Simeon, L. B. - -	1873	1876	Do. - -	Do. do. -	Do. do.	
64	Sutherland, A. R. -	1873	1876	Do. - -	Do. do. -	Do. do.	
65	Holme, C. H. - -	1873	1876	Do. - -	Do. do. -	Do. do.	
66 67	Talbot, H. S. - -	1873	1876	Viceroy, and Secretary of State, 1889.	Do. do. -	Do. do.	
68	Dunn, G. O. - - -	1873	1876	Secretary of State, 1889 -	Do. do. -	Do. do.	

69	Bewley, A.	1873	1876	Viceroy, 1889	Do.	do.	Do.	do.	
70	Lewis, W. C.	1873	1876	Do.	Do.	do.	Do.	do.	
71	Scobie, M. J.	1873	1876	Do.	Do.	do.	Do.	do.	
72	Montague, J. M.	1873	1876	Do.	Do.	do.	Do.	do.	
73	Leventhorpe, J. B.	1874	1877	Do.	Do.	do.	Do.	do.	Prays also for compassionate allowances as given to Civil Servants of the North-Western Provinces.
74	Newham, W.	1874	1877	Do.	Do.	(*a*), (*c*), and (*d*)	Do.	do.	
75	Jopp, W.	1874	1877	Do.	Do.	(*a*), (*b*), (*c*), and (*d*)	Do.	do.	
76	Malet, A.	1874	1877	Secretary of State, 1899	Do.	do.	Do.	do.	
77	Rose, G. P.	1874	1877	Do.	Do.	(*a*), (*c*), and (*d*)	Do.	do.	
78	Wright, T. H.	1874	1877	Viceroy, 1889	Do.	(*a*), (*b*), (*c*), and (*d*)	Do.	do.	
79	Denne, R. T.	1874	1877	Secretary of State, 1889	Do.	(*b*), (*c*), and (*d*)	Do.	do.	
80	Boyce, H. G.	1874	1877	Viceroy, 1889	Do.	(*a*), (*b*), (*c*), and (*d*)	Do.	do.	
81	Manson, G. E.	1874	1877	Do.	Do.	do.	Do.	do.	
82	De Brath, S.	1874	1877	Secretary of State, 1889	Do.	do.	Do.	do.	
83	Hill, C.	1874	1877	Viceroy, 1889	Do.	do.	Do.	do.	
84	Cameron, W.	1874	1877	Secretary of State, 1889	Do.	do.	Do.	do.	
85	Ivens, J. H.	1874	1877	Viceroy, 1889	Do.	do.	Do.	do.	
86	Wallace, J.	1874	1877	Secretary of State, 1889	Do.	do.	Do.	do.	Prays that he may be allowed to count more furlough as service.
87	Yates, O. V.	1874	1877	Do.	Do.	do.	Do.	do.	
88	Rawson, F.	1875	1878	Viceroy, 1889	Do.	(*a*), (*c*), and (*d*)	Do.	do.	Prays that he may be given the same official status as Royal Engineers and Covenanted Civil Servants.
89	Fowler, F. D.	1875	1878	Secretary of State, 1889	Do.	(*a*), (*b*), (*c*) and (*d*)	Do.	do.	

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90	Thomson, A. S.	1875	1878	Viceroy, 1889	Prayer as above (*a*) and (*d*)	Forwarded to the Secretary of State with Government of India's Public Works Despatch No. 15, dated 28th January 1890, and Memorialist so informed. No reply was made by the Secretary of State,* but the receipt of the despatch was acknowledged in a letter from the Secretary, Public Works Department, India Office, No. 2312 P.W., dated 11th December 1890.	* The question of paying pensions in sterling to members of the Uncovenanted Service was then under consideration.
91	Lees, O. C.	1875	1878	Do.	Do. (*a*) and (*c*)	Do. do.	
92	Fraser, E. G.	1875	1878	Secretary of State, 1889	Do. (*a*), (*b*), and (*d*)	Do. do.	
93	Boase, J. T.	1875	1878	Viceroy, 1889	Do. (*a*), (*c*), and (*d*)	Do. do.	
94	Mackenzie, N. F.	1875	1878	Secretary of State, 1889	Do. (*c*) and (*d*)	Do. do.	
95	Nicolls, J.	1875	1878	Viceroy, 1889	Do. (*a*), (*b*), and (*d*)	Do. do.	
96	Dawson, E. F.	1875	1878	Do.	Do. (*a*), (*b*), (*c*), and (*d*)	Do. do.	
97	George, D.	1875	1878	Secretary of State, 1889	Do. (*a*), (*b*), (*c*), and (*d*)	Do. do.	Prays (1) to be allowed to count his three years at Cooper's Hill for service and (2) to be granted a compassionate allowance to compensate him for slowness of promotion.
98	Cones, J.	1875	1878	Viceroy, 1889	Do. do.	Do. do.	
99	Pope, F. J.	1875	1878	Do.	Do. (*a*), (*c*), and (*d*)	Do. do.	
100	Rogers, P. P.	1875	1878	Do.	Do. (*a*), (*b*), (*c*), and (*d*)	Do. do.	
101	Menneer, R.	1875	1878	Do.	Do. (*a*), (*b*), and (*d*)	Do. do.	Draws attention to the reduction of travelling and Sind allowances.
102	Egerton, R. W.	1875	1878	Secretary of State, 1889	Do. (*a*), (*c*), and (*d*)	Do. do.	
103	Morse, A.	1875	1878	Viceroy, 1889	Do. (*a*), (*b*), (*c*), and (*d*)	Do. do.	
104	Prickett, L. G.	1875	1878	Do.	Do. do.	Do. do.	
105	Stephens, K. H.	1875	1878	Secretary of State, 1889	Do. do.	Do do.	

106	*Ritchie, A. S.* - -	1875	1878	Viceroy, 1889 - -	Do. do. - -	Do. do.		
107	Leslie, M. - - -	1872	1875	Secretary of State, 1890 -	Do. (*a*), (*b*), and (*c*) - -	Memorial forwarded to Secretary of State with Government of India, Public Works Despatch No. 48, dated 14th July 1890. No reply was made by the Secretary of State.*	*The question of paying pensions in sterling to members of the Uncovenanted Service was then under consideration.	
108	Hoyne-Fox, H. - -	1874	1877	Do. - -	Prays that furlough allowances may be granted him at 2*s.* the rupee retrospectively on the ground that the prospectus issued to him led him to expect to be paid at this rate.	Claim admitted under the orders contained in Secretary of State's Financial Despatch No. 248, dated 7th November 1889.		
109	Elliott, E. C. - -	1875	1878	Letter to Government of India, 1890.	Prays for furlough allowances at par on the strength of the prospectus issued to him.	Informed through Government of Bengal in Government of India letter No. 1695 G., dated 26th June 1890, that a similar memorial* from Mr. A. Morse, who entered the Royal Indian Engineering College in the same year as he did, was forwarded for the orders of the Secretary of State who replied that Mr. Morse, had no claim to the concession applied for, and that his Lordship saw no reason for relaxing in his favour the rules for the payment of absentee allowances in England. Also that his memorial was withheld.	* *See* No. 24 above.	
110	Yates, R. B. - -	1875	1878	Secretary of State, 1890 -	Do. do. -	Do. do.	Do.	
111	Brooke, J. H. - -	1875	1878	Do. -	Do. do. -	Do. do.	Do.	
112	Fraser, E. G. - -	1875	1878	Do. -	Do. do. -	Do. do.	Do.	
113	Mackenzie, N. F. -	1875	1878	Do. - - -	Do. do. -	Forwarded to Secretary of State (with Government of India Public Works Despatch No. 79, dated 24th December 1890), who replied in Despatch No. 26, dated 29th January 1891, that for the reasons† stated in his Lordship's Despatch No. 33, dated 27th February 1890, the concession of a 2*s.* rate of of exchange for furlough pay has not been extended to those who entered Cooper's Hill College after 1874. Messrs. Harris and Mackenzie informed accordingly through Punjab and North-western Provinces in Government of India letter No. 638-G., dated 5th March 1891.	†"The concession in question has not been extended to officers who entered Cooper's Hill College after 1874, as section 25 (*b*) of the 2nd edition of the Civil Leave Code, under which absentee allowances are payable in England at the official rate of exchange, was appended to the prospectus of 1875 and subsequent years."	
114	Harris, M. F. - -	1875	1878	Do. -	Do. do. -			

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115	de Brath, S. - -	1874	1877	Viceroy, 1891 - - -	Refers to the slow rate of promotion which, through no fault of his own, has retarded his advancement in the Department and is much slower than that which was held out to him as probable when he was induced to enter the Royal Indian Engineering College, and prays that he may be allowed to retire with a compensation pension of three-fourths of that to which he would attain on the completion of 20 years' service. Also a bonus to compensate him to some extent for the loss sustained owing to tardy promotion.	Informed through the Government of Madras in Public Works Department letter No. 1453-G., dated 29th May 1891, that the Government of India are well aware that the substantive rate of promotion is slower than was anticipated, when officers of Mr. de Brath's service entered the Royal Indian Engineering College, and is slower than the Government would desire with due regard to the reasonable claims of such officers, and that so far the Government sympathize with those who have suffered by the retarded promotion. Informed further with reference to the position then held by him, *viz.*, Executive Engineer, third grade, sub. *pro tem.*, that, while allowing that he may have had slower promotion in the past than he had good reason to anticipate, it was not considered that he had at that time any serious ground for complaint, and that Government could not entertain the proposal that he should be allowed to retire with a compensation pension unless he obtained a medical certificate.	
116	de Brath, S. - - -	1874	1877	Secretary of State, 1891 -	Regarding the slow rate of promotion in the Public Works Department in which he prayed that he might be allowed to retire with a compensation pension.	Memorial forwarded to the Secretary of State with Government of India Public Works Despatch No. 74, dated 14th October 1891. Secretary of State replied in despatch No. 74 P. W., dated 3rd December 1891, that he perceived no special circumstances connected with Mr. de Brath's promotion to justify a compliance with the request contained in his memorial. Mr. de Brath so informed in Government of India letter No. 188-G., dated 13th January 1891.	

117	Harris, F. - -	1875	1878	Do.	-	Further memorial on the subject of the grant of furlough allowances of 2*s.* in which additional reasons are advanced in suport of his claim.	*Forwarded* to the Secretary of State with Government of India Public Works Depatch No. 52, dated 31st July 1891. Secretary of State replied in his Financial Despatch No. 174, dated 10th September 1891, that he saw no reason to depart from the decision on Mr. Harris's case which was communicated in his Lordship's Financial Despatch No. 26, dated 29th January 1891 (*see* No. 114 above). Mr. Harris informed accordingly through Punjab Government in Government of India letter No. 2657-G., dated 13th October 1891.
118	de Winton, W. B. -	1871	1874	Do.	-	States the loss sustained by him by receiving his furlough pay at the current rate of exchange, while on sick leave in England, instead of at 2*s.* to the rupee, and prays that the difference may be granted him.	Memorial forwarded to Secretary of State with Government of India Public Works Despatch No. 84, dated 9th December 1891, who replied in Financial Despatch No. 7, dated 14th January 1892, that he saw no reason to relax in Mr. de Winton's favour the decision passed in his Despatch No. 53, Financial, dated 5th March 1891, on the case of Mr. W. J. Wilson, which was to the effect that he was unable to admit that officers who elected to receive their furlough pay in India in rupees are entitled to the adjustment in respect of the concession made to those who elected to draw their furlough pay in England and who were held to have received a less sum in sterling than they had been led to expect when they entered Cooper's Hill College.
119	Wolley-Dod, F. - -	1873	1876	Viceroy, 1891 - -		Brings to notice the slow rate of promotion in his case, and asks that, since he cannot be given such pay and promation as he was led to expect when he entered the Department through the Royal Indian Engineering College, he may be permitted to retire from the Service with a pension equal to three-fourths of that to which he would be entitled on completing 20 years' service.	Similar reply to that given to Mr. S. de Brath, *see* No. 115, Government of India, Public Works Department, letter No. 2090-G., dated 5th August 1891.
120	Chadwick, W. - -	1875	1878	Secretary of State, 1892 -		Praying for furlough allowances at 2*s.* the rupee on the strength of the promises held out in the prospectus which was given him.	Informed through the Government of Burma in Government of India, Public Works Department, letter No. 1889-G., dated 29th June 1892, of the decision* of the Secretary of State on Mr. A. Morse's memorial.

* *See* No. 24 above.

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121	Rawson, F.	1875	1878	Secretary of State, 1892	Prays that he may be granted furlough allowances retrospectively at the rate of 2*s.* to the rupee.	Informed as above through the Director-General of Telegraphs in Public Works Department letter No. 1890-G., dated 29th June 1892.	
122	Morse, A.	1875	1878	Do.	Prays for the grant of furlough allowances at the rate of 2*s.* to the rupee on new grounds.	Memorial forwarded to the Secretary of State, with Government of India Public Works Despatch No. 58-P.W., dated 5th October 1892, and Mr. Morse subsequently informed, through the Director-General of Railways, in Public Works Department, No. 3982-G., dated 20th December 1892, that the Secretary of State had replied that he is advised that Mr. Morse has shown no ground for the claim which he has preferred, and that his Lordship saw no reason for modifying the previous decision on his case. Secretary of State's Despatch No. 234, Financial, dated 24th November 1892.	
123	Pope, F. J.	1875	1878	Do.	Prays for furlough allowances at the rate of 2*s.* to the rupee.	Informed through the Director-General of Railways in Government of India, Public Works Department, letter No. 2098-G., dated 18th July 1892, of the decision* of the Secretary of State on the similar memorial of Mr. A. Morse, who entered the College in the same year, 1875.	* *See* No. 24 above.
124	Mason, A. H.	1875	1878	Do.	Do. do.	Same reply as above in Government of India Letter No. 2097-G., dated 18th July 1892.	
125	Thomson, A. S.	1875	1878	Do.	Do. do.	Same reply as above through the Bengal Government in Government of India, Public Works Department, Letter No. 2279-G., dated 3rd August 1892.	
126	Trevor, A. S.	1875	1878	Do.	Do. do.	Same reply as above, through Bombay Government, in Government of India, Public Works Department, letter No. 2280-G., dated 3rd August 1892.	
127	Mackenzie, N. F.	1875	1878	Do.	Do. do.	Mr. Mackenzie informed through the North-Western Provinces and Oudh Government in Public Works Department, No. 4106-G., dated 22nd December 1892, of the Orders of the Secretary of State on the second memorial of Mr. A. Morse. *See* No. 117 above.	

128	De Winton, T. W. -	1875	1878	Do. -	Do. do.	Informed through Bombay Government in Public Works Department, No. 2975-G., dated 1st September 1892, of the orders of the Secretary of State on the similar memorial* of Mr. A. Morse, who entered the College in the same year.	* *See* No. 24 above.
129	Menneer, R. R. - -	1875	1878	Do. -	Do. do.		
130	Rebsch, S. - -	1872	1875	Government of Bombay, 1892.	Brings to notice that the actual salary drawn and the promotion received by him has fallen far short of that which was held out to him in the prospectus of the Royal Indian Engineering College, which induced him to enter the College with a view to employment to the Indian Public Works Department, and prays that remedial measures may be taken to ameliorate his unfortunate condition in the present and future.	Government of Bombay informed, in Public Works Department Letter, No. 3044-G., dated 9th September 1892, that the question of remedying the present unsatisfactory conditions of promotion in the grades of Executive and Assistant Engineers is receiving the earnest attention of the Government of India, and it is hoped that some measures may be approved whereby the promotions in those grades will be accelerated.	
131	De Winton, T. W. -	1872	1875	Do. do.	Do. do.	Do. do.	
132	Dunn, G. O. W. - -	1873	1876	Do. do.	Do. do.	Do. do.	
133	Pinhey, E - -	1873	1876	Do. do.	Do. do.	Do. do.	
134	Le Quesne, W. H. -	1873	1876	Do. do.	Do. do.	Do. do.	
135	George, D. - -	1874	1877	Do. do.	Do. do.	Do. do.	
136	Lees, O. C. - - -	1875	1878	Viceroy, 1892 - - -	Regarding his departmental prospects and grievances in which he makes the following requests: 1. Accelerated promotion or increased pay. 2. Pecuniary grant or a personal allowance to raise his emoluments to the amount he was led to expect before joining the Department. 3. To remedy the block in promotion by offering special terms to senior officers to induce them to retire. 4. Furlough allowances and pension at par, or at a fixed rate of exchange.	Forwarded to the Secretary of State with Government of India Despatch No. 70 P. W., dated 7th December 1892. No reply was made by the Secretary of State* nor was any sent to the memorialists. The receipt of the Despatch was acknowledged in a letter dated 27th July 1893, from the Secretary, Public Works Department, India Office.	* The re-organisation of the Public Works Department, subsequently announced in 1893, was then under consideration.
137	Gilbert, C. F. - -	1872	1875	Do. - - -	Puts forward requests 1 to 4 above and in addition the following: 5. Permission to retire on a pension proportionate to length of service in the Department.		

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138	Davidson, J. P. - -	1871	1874	Viceroy, 1892 - -	Puts forward request 2 of Mr. Lees' memorial above and prays also that he may receive proportionate pensions for each year of service between 20 and 25 years between the present limits of Rs. 2,000 and 5,000.	Forwarded to the Secretary of State with Government of India, Public Works Despatch No. 70, dated 7th December 1892. No reply was made by the Secretary of State* nor was any sent to the memorialist.	* The re-organisation of the Public Works Department, subsequently announced in 1893, was then under consideration.
139	Crampton, A. C. -	1871	1874	Do. - - - -	Puts forward requests 1 and 2 of Mr. Lee's memorial and 5 of Mr. Gilbert's.	Do. do.	
140	Carswell, E. A. - -	1871	1874	Do. - - -	Requests 1 and 2 of Mr. Lees' memorial	Do. do.	
141	Garrett, A. H. - -	1871	1874	Do. - - -	Request 1 of do. do.	Do. do.	
142	Benton, J. - - -	1871	1873	Secretary of State, 1892 -	Request 2 of do. do.	Do. do.	
143	Kennedy, R. G. - -	1871	1873	Do. - - -	Request 1 of do. do. and 5 of Mr. Gilbert's.	Do. do.	
144	Mills, C. A. - - -	1871	1873	Secretary of State, 1892 -	Request 2 of Mr. Lees' memorial and 5 of Mr. Gilbert's.	Do. do.	
145	Curry, T. E. - -	1872	1875	Viceroy, 1892 - - -	Request 1 of Mr. Lees' memorial and also prays that he may receive such furlough allowances as he had earned, and, on expiration thereof, be permitted to retire on a pension of Rs. 5,000 a year payable at 1s. 9d. per rupee.	Do. do.	
146	Tickell, C. - - -	1872	1875	Secretary of State, 1892 -	Request 1 of Mr. Lees' memorial and also that his pay may be raised to that of an Executive Engineer, 1st grade.		
147	Smithe, E. du Cane -	1872	1875	Do. - - -	Do. do.	Do. do.	
148	Baker, H. V. S. - -	1872	1875	Do. - - - -	Request 1, 2 and 3 of Mr. Lees' memorial	Do. do.	
149	Jacob, L. M. - -	1872	1875	Do. - - -	Do. do.	Do. do.	
150	Day, C. E. - - -	1872	1875	Do. - - - -	Request 1 of Mr. Lees' memorial and that his pay may be raised to that of an Executive Engineer, 1st grade.	Do. do.	

151	Learmonth, A. C. L. -	1872	1875	Do. - - -	Requests 1 and 2 of Mr. Lees' memorial. Refers to cases in which personal allowances have been given in other Departments in compensation for blocked promotion, and prays that his pay may be raised to that of an Executive Engineer, first grade.	Do.	do.	
152	Sharp, F. - - -	1872	1875	Viceroy, 1892 - - -	Request 2 of Mr. Lees' memorial and 5 of Mr. Gilbert's.	Do.	do.	
153	Moyle, G. - -	1872	1875	Do. - - -	Requests 1 and 2 of Mr. Lees' memorial	Do.	do.	
154	Forsyth, J. H. P. - -	1872	1875	Do. - - - -	Do. do.	Do.	do.	
155	Bickerton, C. H. C. -	1872	1875	Do. - - -	Do. do. or permission to retire at the end of March 1893, on a pension of Rs. 4,500 after taking any leave at his credit.	Do.	do.	
156	Harrington, H. S. -	1872	1875	Do. - - - -	Requests 2 and 3 of Mr. Lees' memorial. Prays also for a bonus of Rs. 10,000 to compensate for losses in salary up to date.	Do.	do.	
157	Brown, J. S. - -	1872	1875	Do. - - -	Request 2 of Mr. Lees' memorial. Also prays that some portion of the time spent on training in England may be allowed to count towards pension.	Do.	do.	
158	Reynolds, G. B. -	1872	1875	Do. - - - -	Request 1 of Mr. Lees' memorial - -	Do.	do.	
159	Bellasis, E. S. - -	1872	1875	Secretary of State, 1892. -	Request 2 of Mr. Lees' memorial -	Do.	do.	
160	Montague, J. M. -	1873	1876	Viceroy, 1892 - -	Request 1 of Mr. Lees' memorial -	Do.	do.	
161	Wolley-Dod, F. - -	1873	1876	Secretary of State, 1892 -	Request 1 of Mr. Lees' memorial, and also permission to retire on completion of 15 years' service with a pension of three-fourths Rs. 5,000.	Do.	do.	
162	Lewis, W. C. - -	1873	1876	Viceroy, 1892 - - -	Request 1 of Mr. Lees' memorial -	Do.	do.	
163	Atkinson, R. P. - -	1873	1876	Do. - - -	Requests 1 and 2 of Mr. Lees' memorial	Do.	do.	
164	Routh, R. S. J. - -	1873	1876	Do. - - - -	Requests 1, 2, and 3 of Mr. Lees' memorial.	Do.	do.	
165	Sutherland, A. R. -	1873	1876	Do. - - -	Do. do.	Do.	do.	

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166	Holme, C. H.	1873	1876	Viceroy, 1892	Requests 1 and 2 of Mr. Lees' memorial, or that he may be allowed to retire in October 1892, on the completion of 16 years' service with a pension of Rs. 5,000 a year.	Forwarded to the Secretary of State with Government of India, Public Works Despatch No. 70, dated 7th December 1892. No reply was made by the Secretary of State* nor was any sent to the memorialist.	*The reorganisation of the the Public Works Department, subsequently announced in 1893, was then under consideration.
167	Scobie, M. J.	1873	1876	Do.	Requests 1 and 4 of Mr. Lees' memorial. Prays also for an additional allowance for service in Burma, or that he may receive such concessions as will induce him to retire on pension on completion of 20 years' service.	Do. do.	
168	Simeon, L. B.	1873	1876	Do.	Requests 1 and 2 of Mr. Lees' memorial	Do. do.	
169	Wallace, J.	1874	1877	Do.	Request 3 of Mr. Lees' memorial	Do. do.	
170	Denne, R. T.	1874	1877	Do.	Requests 2 of Mr. Lees' memorial, and 5 of Mr. Gilbert's memorial.	Do. do.	
171	Jopp, W.	1874	1877	Do.	Requests 2 and 4 of Mr. Lees' memorial. and 5 of Mr. Gilbert's.	Do. do.	
172	Talbot, H. S.	1874	1877	Do.	Request 5 of Mr. Gilbert's memorial	Do. do.	
173	Boyce, H. G.	1874	1877	Do.	Requests 1, 2, and 3 of Mr. Lees' memorial.	Do. do.	
174	Ivens, J. H.	1874	1877	Do	Requests 1 and 2 of Mr. Lees' memorial	Do. do.	
175	Reilly, F.	1874	1877	Do.	Requests 2 of Mr. Lees' memorial and 5 of Mr. Gilbert's.	Do. do.	
176	Chanter, F. W.	1874	1877	Do.	Do. do.	Do. do.	
177	Wright, T. H.	1874	1877	Secretary of State, 1892	Do. do.	Do. do.	
178	Newham, W. E.	1874	1877	Viceroy, 1892	Request 5 of Mr. Gilbert's memorial	Do. do.	
179	Morse, A.	1875	1878	Do.	Requests 2 and 3 of Mr. Lees' memorial.	Do. do.	
180	Mackenzie, N. F.	1875	1878	Do.	Requests 1 and 4 of Mr. Lees' memorial	Do. do.	

181	Egerton, R. W.	1875	1878	Do.	Request 1 of Mr. Lees' memorial	Do.	do.	
182	Nicolls, J. R. C.	1875	1878	Do.	Requests 1 and 4 of Mr. Lees' memorial	Do.	do.	
183	Barratt, C. H.	1875	1878	Do.	Request 2 of Mr. Lees' memorial	Do.	do.	
184	Elliott, E. C.	1875	1878	Do.	Requests 1, 3, and 4 of Mr. Lees' memorial.	Do.	do.	
185	Rawson, F.	1875	1878	Secretary of State, 1892	Praying for the grant of furlough allowances at a fixed rate of exchange and for permission to make family remittance to England at the same rate.	Forwarded to the Secretary of State* with Government of India, Financial Despatch No. 255, dated 21st September 1892.	*Exchange compensation allowance was granted in 1893.	
186	de Brath, S.	1874	1877	Viceroy, 1892	Praying for a revision of the terms of payment of their present salary on certain conditions.			
187	Burt, H. P.	1875	1878	Do.				
188	White, J. C.	1873	1876	Secretary of State, 1892	Praying for the permission to make remittances to England at rate of 1s. 9d. or 2s. to the rupee.	Forwarded to the Secretary of State* with Government of India, Financial Despatch No. 285, dated 12th October 1892.	*Do. do.	
189	Finney, S.	1871	1874	Do.				
190	Pinhey, E.	1873	1876	Do.				
191	Cameron, W. L. S. L.	1874	1877	Do.				
192	Fowler, F. D.	1875	1878	Do.	Pray for compensation on account of the depreciation of the silver currency on their salaries.	Forwarded to the Secretary of State* with Government of India, Financial Despatch No. 318, dated the 16th November 1892.	*Do. do.	
193	Harrison, A. G.	1873	1876	Do.				
194	Fox, H. H.	1874	1877	Do.				
195	Lewis, W. C.	1873	1876	Do.				
196	Baker, C. J. S.	1873	1876	Do.				
197	Perrin, C. A.	1871	1874	Do.				
198	Inglis, W. A.	1871	1874	Do.				
199	Parry, J. W.	1873	1876	Do.				
200	Simeon, L. B.	1873	1876	Do.				
201	Sutherland, A. R.	1873	1876	Do.				
202	Boyce, H. G.	1874	1877	Do.				
203	Garrett, A. H.	1871	1874	Do.				
204	Menneer, R. R.	1875	1878	Do.				

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205	Mackenzie, N. F.	1875	1878	Secretary of State, 1892	Pray for compensation on account of the depreciation of the silver currency on their salaries.	Forwarded to the Secretary of State* with Government of India Financial Despatch No. 318, dated the 16th November 1892.	*Exchange compensation allowance was granted in 1893.
206	Denne, R. T.	1874	1877	Do.			
207	Scobie, D. M.	1873	1876	Do.			
208	Stephen, K. H.	1875	1878	Do.			
209	Hebbert, H. L.	1874	1877	Do.			
210	Newham, W. E.	1874	1877	Do.			
211	Arundel, E. W.	1871	1874	Do.			
212	Dallas, J. E.	1873	1876	Do.			
213	De Winton, W. B.	1871	1874	Do.			
214	Malet, A. A. G.	1874	1877	Do.			
215	Summers, T.	1872	1875	Do.			
216	Smith, W.	1874	1877	Do.	Pray for compensation in consequence of depreciation of the silver currency on their salaries.		
217	Wathen, H. A. D.	1874	1877	Do.			
218	Fraser, E. G.	1875	1878	Do.			
219	Reilly, F.	1874	1877	Do.			
220	Hebbert, F. B.	1871	1874	Do.			
221	Clementson, E. H.	1873	1876	Do.			
222	Vincent, C.	1871	1874	Do.			
223	Davidson, J. P.	1871	1874	Do.			
224	DeWinton, T. W.	1875	1878	Do.			
225	Lees, O. C.	1875	1878	Do.		Forwarded to the Secretary of State* with Government of India Financial Despatch No. 327, dated the 8th December 1892.	

226	Gilbert, C. F.	1872	1875	Do.			
227	Watts, G. K.	1872	1875	Do.			
228	Mason, A. H.	1875	1878	Do.			
229	Harris, G. S. T.	1872	1875	Do.			
230	Dunn, G. O. W.	1873	1876	Do.			
231	Manson, G. E.	1874	1877	Do.	Pray for compensation in consequence of depreciation of the silver currency on their salaries.		
232	Bennett, H. W.	1875	1878	Do.			
233	Day, C. E.	1872	1875	Do.			
234	Ivens, J. H. A.	1874	1877	Do.			
235	De Morgan, W. C.	1871	1874	Do.			
236	Harris, F.	1875	1878	Do.			
237	Cole, W. H.	1873	1876	Do.			
238	Smith, C. M.	1872	1875	Do.			
239	Jopp, W.	1874	1877	Do.			
240	Jacob, E. F.	1873	1876	Do.			
241	Russell, A. S.	1872	1875	Do.			
242	Bickerton, C. H. C.	1872	1875	Do.			
243	Hatten, J. J.	1872	1875	Do.	Represent the hardships caused by the fall in the exchange value of the rupee.	Forwarded to the Secretary of State* with Government of India, Financial Despatches Nos. 6, 47, 85, 134, dated respectively, 4th January, 8th February, 1st March, and 3rd May 1893.	* Exchange compensation allowance was granted in 1893.
244	Anderson, G. A.	1872	1875	Do.			
245	Bellasis, E. S.	1872	1875	Do.			
246	O'Connell, H. H.	1875	1878	Do.			
247	Ussher, C, J.	1874	1877	Do.			
248	Paul. J. E.	1872	1875	Do.			
249	Smithe, E. du Cane	1872	1875	Do.			

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250	Deane, R. T. - -	1874	1877	Viceroy, 1893 - -	Point out that the inducements held out to them in respect of promotion and salary by circulars issued by the India Office, on the authority of the Secretary of State, have not been fulfilled, and request that they may be permitted to retire from the service after taking such furlough and leave as they may have earned, with such fraction of the pension which would fall due to them after 20 years' service as is represented by their present actual service together with a compensation pension of Rs. 1,000 a year as a set-off for past and future losses due to blocked promotion.	These officers were in reply referred, through the Governments and officers under whom they were employed, to Government of India Public Works Department, Resolution No. 2873–G., dated 2nd November 1893, promulgating rules for the retirement on special terms of certain officers of the Engineer Establishment of the Public Works Department, in Public Works Department, Nos. 2928 G.,2929–30–G., 2931–G. and 2933–G., dated 8th November 1893.	
251	Pope, F. J. - -	1875	1878	Do. - -			
252	Shawe, G. A. G. -	1871	1874	Do. - -			
253	Bennett, H. W. - -	1875	1878	Do. - -			
254	Paul, J. E. - -	1872	1875	Do. - -			
255	Cole, W. H. - -	1873	1876	Do. - -			
256	Todd, A. B. - -	1872	1875	Do. - -			
257	Bellasis, E. S. -	1872	1875	Do. - -	Ask that the promotion due to their length of service may be given them, and that the rate of promotion declared to be just and requisite may be continued to them. Also that they may be admitted to such compensatory pension in respect of the superior grades, from which they are practically debarred by reason of over recruitment, as may be actuarially just.	No reply sent, all the officers with one exception having benefited in pay or promotion by the recent reorganisation of the Engineering Establishment of 1893.	
258	Newham, W. E. -	1874	1877	Do. - -			
259	Reynolds, G. B. -	1872	1875	Do. - -			
260	Knapp, C. C. B. -	1872	1875	Do. - -			
261	Fowler, F. D. - -	1875	1878	Do. - -			

262	Parry, J. W.	1873	1876	Viceroy, 1894	Points out that the rate of promotion held out to him when he entered the service has not been attained and prays for: 1. Promotion with retrospective effect and increased emoluments consequent thereon. 2. Permission to retire from the service under the special terms promulgated in Government of India, Public Works Department, Resolution No. 2873-G., on a special pension of Rs. 4,000 at the end of such furlough as he has earned.	Informed through Director-General of Railways in Public Works Department No. 462-G., dated 9th February 1894, that the first request cannot be entertained and with reference to the second request that the special terms do not provide for the grant of furlough prior to retirement and that the Government of India agree to allow him to retire from a date not later than the 2nd May 1894, on the pension admissible to him under the special terms.
263	Moyle, G.	1875	1878	Do.	States that he has suffered serious loss in consequence of the rate of promotion which was held out to him when he entered the service not having been attained, and prays that in the event of the retirement of engineers being decided on with a view to improving promotion he may be offered a compensation pension of Rs. 1,000 a year in addition to the pension which he may have earned at the time of his retirement.	Informed through Consulting Engineer, Central Division (Government of India No. 2934-G., dated 8th November 1893) that as he is in foreign service he is not eligible for retirement under the rules promulgated with Government of India, Public Works Department, Resolution No. 2873-G., dated 2nd November 1893.
264	Manson, G. E.	1874	1877	Do.	Prays that he may be allowed to retire on the special pension of Rs. 4,000 a year payable in sterling at the rate of 2*s.* to the rupee which is the rate at which his pay and pension have been calculated in the Cooper's Hill Prospectus which induced him to embrace an Indian career.	Informed through Madras Government (Government of India No. 29-G., dated 3rd January 1894) that his prayer cannot be entertained as it is not in accordance with the terms offered in Government of India Resolution No. 2873-G., dated 2nd November 1893.
265	Wright, T. H.	1874	1877	Secretary of State, 1894	Brings to notice the loss sustained by him owing to the rate of promotion held out to him when he entered the service not having been attained, and prays that he may either be granted a personal allowance of Rs. 150 from 16th August 1893, or permitted to retire from the service on 1st October 1894, on the pension offered to Engineer Officers in the Government of India, Public Works Department Resolution No. 2873-G., dated 2nd November 1893.	No reply sent, as this memorial was superseded by Mr. Wright's application of the 20th July 1894, to be allowed to retire from the service on the special terms offered to certain Engineers.

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266	Montague, J. M. - -	1873	1876	Viceroy, 1894 - -	Draw attention to the fact that the rate of promotion held out to them in the prospectus and other documents received from the India Office has not been attained; that the reorganisation scheme of the Engineer Establishment of 1893, which was drawn up with the admitted object of improving the prospects of officers of the blocked years, instead of affording any adequate compensation or promotion on account of pecuniary loss sustained by them in consequence of excessive slowness of promotion in the past, had imposed a new disability upon them by fixing a time limit for promotion to the several grades, including the Executive Engineer, first grade. Pray that the time limit be removed, and that they may, under the prospects held out to them by the Secretary of State, receive promotion when vacancies actually exist.	Informed through Consulting Engineer, Lucknow (Government of India, Public Works Department No. 2985-G., dated 28th December 1894), that the Government of India see no sufficient reason for altering the rule complained of.	
267	Harington, H. S. - -	1872	1875	Do. - -		Similar reply as above through Director General of Railways in Government of India No. 2986-G., dated 28th September 1894.	
268	Michell, T. - -	1872	1875	Do. - -		Similar reply through Madras Government, Government of India No. 2987-G., dated 28th September 1894.	
269	Oddie, H. J. - -	1873	1876	Do. - -			

270	Cole, W. H.	1872	1875	Viceroy, 1894	Prays for the removal of the time limit for promotion on similar grounds, and prays that the block in the senior years of Cooper's Hill men may be cleared by the offer of pensions proportionately larger than those given to officers of only 15 years' service.	Informed through Director General of Railways that the Government of India see no sufficient reason for altering the rule regarding the time limit for promotion, nor can they entertain his request for extending the terms of special concessions (Government for India No. 2989-G., dated 28th September 1894).
271	Knox, H. C.	1872	1875	Do.	Appeals against the time limit for promotion on similar grounds, and prays that promotion may be given under the sanctioned cadre.	Informed through the Bombay Government (Government of India, No. 2988-G., dated 28th September 1894) that the Government of India see no sufficient reason for altering the rule.
272	Roberts, R. W.	1872	1875	Do.		Replied to in the same terms as Mr. W. H. Cole in Government of India, No. 3250-G., dated 24th October 1894.
273	Michell, W.	1873	1876	Do.	Make the same requests as Mr. W. H. Cole above.	Do. do.
274	Curry, T. E.	1872	1875	Do.		Government of India, No. 3252-G., dated October 1894.
275	Wallace, J.	1874	1877	Do.		
276	Atkinson, R. P.	1873	1876	Do.	Prays that the time limit for promotion may be abandoned, that steps may be taken for clearing the block in promotion which still presses heavily on the men of the first few years from Cooper's Hill; that losses from delayed promotion in the past be made good to him, and that future additional loss be prevented by the grant of a personal allowance.	Informed through Government of North-Western Provinces and Oudh (Government of India No. 3251-G., dated 24th October 1894) that the Government of India see no sufficient reason for modifying the rules for promotion by the grant of personal allowance or otherwise, nor can they consent to extend the terms for the grant of special pensions.
277	Burlton, C. H. B.	1872	1875	Do.	Prays that the time limit for promotion may be abandoned, so that he may, with retrospective effect, get the benefit of such promotion as the Madras Government may be willing to confer on him.	Informed through Madras Government (Government of India No. 3406-G., dated 6th November 1894) that the Government of India see no sufficient reason to modify the ruling in question.
278	Lewis, W. C.	1873	1876	Do.	Pray that the time limit for promotion may be relaxed in favour of those officers who have suffered very much in their promotion.	Replied to as above through Madras Government (Government of India No. 3405-G., dated 6th November 1894).
279	Brown, J. S.	1872	1875	Do.		Informed through Director-General of Railways (Government of India No. 2281-G., dated 19th January 1894) that the Government of India regret that they are unable to grant his prayer.

Number.	Name of Memorialist.	Year of entering the College.	Year of passing out from College.	Authority to which the Memorials are addressed and Year of Submission.	Subject of Memorial.	Number and Nature and Date of Replies given to the Officers, or Disposal of Memorial if not replied to.	Remarks.
280	Burlton, C. H. B. -	1872	1875	Secretary of State 1894 -	Prays that the rule fixing a time limit for purposes of regulating the promotion of Executive and Assistant Engineers introduced by the reorganisation scheme of the Engineer Establishment of 1893 may be cancelled.	Memorial forwarded to the Secretary of State with Government of India Despatch No. 11 P. W., dated 20th January 1895, and Mr. Burlton informed through the Madras Government by order * of the Secretary of State that his Lordship is unable to accede to Mr. Burlton's prayer (Government of India No. 1313 G., dated 7th May 1895).	*Secretary of State's Despatch No. 18 P.W., dated 4th April 1895.
281	Paul, J. E. - -	1872	1875	Do. -	The general complaint of these officers is the disappointment of the expectations which they framed on the information supplied to them before entering the Royal Indian Engineering College. They represent that the causes of the evils from which they suffer are the fall in exchange and the slow rate of promotion in the Department. Some also complain of the restriction placed on the promotion of an officer to Executive Engineer, first grade, and the action of the rule under which retirement at the age of 50 can be enforced.	The memorials were forwarded with Government of India Despatches Nos. 1, 10, and 17, dated 2nd January, 20th February, and 6th March 1895, to the Secretary of State. The Secretary of State replied in Despatches Nos. 5, 17, and 21, dated 21st February, 28th March, and 18th April 1895, and the Secretary of State's reply was communicated to the memorialists through the local governments under which they were serving under the Government of India Public Works Department Resolution No. 1766–G., dated 20th June 1895, and letter No. 1850–G., dated 28th June 1895. The Secretary of State observed with reference to the losses complained of in consequence of the fall in exchange and slow rate of promotion that there was nothing in the representations of these officers that was not brought before the Select Committee of the House of Commons who reported on the alleged grievances of the Uncovenanted Civil Service in July 1890, and various measures had been passed by the Government of India with a view to alleviating the evils resulting from the fall in exchange, and to removing the block in promotion in the Department and that he was unable to see any grounds for according exceptional treatment under these heads to the petitioners.	
282	Roberts, R. W. -	1873	1876	Do. -			
283	Ussher, C. J. - -	1874	1877	Do. -			
284	Burlton, C. H. B. -	1872	1875	Do. -			
285	Lewis, W. C. - -	1873	1876	Do. -			
286	Russell, A. S. -	1872	1875	Do. -			
287	Davidson, J. P. -	1871	1874	Do. -			
288	Garrett, A. H. -	1871	1874	Do. -			
289	Malet, A. A. G. -	1874	1877	Do. -			
290	Penny, E. - -	1871	1874	Do. -			
291	Benton, J. - -	1871	1873	Do. -			
292	Fox, H. H. - -	1874	1877	Do. -			
293	Watson, C. J. K. -	1871	1874	Do. -			
294	Wallace, J. - -	1874	1877	Do. -			
295	Holme, C. H. - -	1873	1876	Do. -			
296	Sharpe, F. - -	1872	1875	Do. -			
297	Marsh, H. - -	1871	1874	Do. -			

298	Coode, M. P. -	1873	1876	Do.	1895 -	The general complaint of these officers is the disappointment of the expectations which they framed on the information supplied to them before entering the Royal Indian Engineering College. They represent that the causes of the evils from which they suffer are the fall in exchange and the slow rate of promotion in the Department. Some also complain of the restriction placed on the promotion of an officer to Executive Engineer, first grade, and the action of the rule under which retirement at the age of 50 can be enforced,	With regard to the other two matters, viz., restriction on promotion to Executive Engineer, first grade, and action of the rule under which retirement at the age 50 can be enforced, his Lordship considered that all real ground for these complaints was removed by the explanations given by the Government of India which were as follows:— 1. That the rule restricting promotion of an officer to Executive Engineer, first grade, until he had completed a certain period of service was not an absolute one, inasmuch as the promotion of an officer who has not completed the full service is admissible in certain circumstances, and, that in fact, a large number of officers had been promoted before the full period had elapsed. Also that the rule was an essential part of the reorganisation scheme of 1893 and that it was not an unreasonable one. 2. That no officer whose promotion had been retarded solely by circumstances beyond his own control, and by no want of merit or qualification on his own part, had been retired at the age of 50 years. His Lordship therefore expressed his inability to accede to any of the claims put forward in the memorials. The memorial was not forwarded to the Secretary of State as his Lordship's reply to the similar memorials had been received, but the orders on those memorials were communicated to Mr. Crampton with the remark that if he desired his memorial would be forwarded.	
299	Ivens, J. H. A. -	1874	1877	Do.	-			
300	Colebrook, H. W. V. -	1871	1874	Do.	-			
301	Molloy, R. A. - -	1871	1874	Do.	-			
302	Crampton, A. C. -	1871	1874	Do.	-			
303	Crampton, A. C. -	1871	1874	Do.	-			
304	George, D. - -	1875	1878	Viceroy, 1895 -	-	Prays that the principle of time limit for grade to grade promotion as laid down in Government of India, Public Works Department, Resolution No. 2523-G., dated 23rd September 1893, in its present form may be abandoned, and that he may be granted some compensation in consequence of his promotion in the past having been very much slower than he was led to expect.	Informed through the Government of Bombay (Government of India No. 1491-G., dated 22nd May 1895) that the Government of India see no sufficient reason for modifying the time rule for promotion referred to by Mr. George which was accompanied by an increase of pay in the first and second grades of Executive Engineer; nor can they grant his request for compensation.	

Number.	Name of Memorialists.	Year of entering the College.	Year of passing out from College.	Authority to which the Memorials are addressed and Year of Submission.	Subject of Memorial.	Number and Nature and Date of Replies given to the Officers, or disposal of Memorial if not replied to.	Remarks.
305	Wright, T. H. - -	1874	1877	Letter to Secretary of State, 1894.	Claim to reimbursement of certain pecuniary losses to which he considered he had been subjected through the action of the Government of India in connexion with his retirement from the service under the special terms sanctioned by the Secretary of State in 1893.	This letter was received with Secretary of State's Public Works Despatch No. 22, dated 19th April 1894, and an explanation furnished to the Secretary of State* in Government of India, Public Works Despatch No. 38, dated 24th July 1894.	* The claim was rejected by the Secretary of State in Council.
306	Carless, G. P. - -	1873	1876	Viceroy, 1898 - -	Asks that the favourable terms of retirement offered under Government of India, Public Works Resolution No. 2873-G., dated 2nd November 1893, to all Civil Engineers of the Public Works Department who had then completed 15 years' service may be extended to him, and that he may be granted the pension due to 25 years' service instead of that for a service of 20 years.	Informed through the Government of Madras (P. W. D. No. 899-G., dated 13th April 1898), that the Government of India are unable to entertain Mr. Carless' proposal as embodied in paragraphs 8 and 9 of his memorial that he should be allowed to retire otherwise than under the rules applicable to him and with the pension admissible to him under those rules.	
307	Russell, A. S. - -	1872	1875	Secretary of State, 1893 -	Pray that they may be permitted to retire from the service of Government on the pension of Rs. 5,000 a year which would be admissible to them under the rules had they completed a service of 25 years' pensionable service on the ground that:— (1) at the time they entered the Department prospects were held out to them which have not been fulfilled and which under the conditions of over recruitment permitted at the time could not be fulfilled; (2) the over recruitment which took place has, as a fact, deprived officers well fitted for superior appointments of the Department of the fair and reasonable chance or probability of obtaining such promotion.	The memorials were forwarded to the Secretary of State with Government of India, P. W. Despatch No. 10, dated 30th March 1899, with recommendation that officers appointed from the R.I.E. College in 1874-76 may be granted certain special terms of retirement, provided they fulfil certain conditions, up to a limit of 20 officers. The Secretary of State having sanctioned the proposals of the Government of India, these three officers were permitted to retire from the service.	
308	Paul, J. E.- - -	1872	1875	Do. - - -			
309	Lewis, W. C. - -	1873	1876	Do. - - -			

16.	310	Paul, J. E. - -	1872	1875	Do. 1899 -	Prays for an early reply to his memorial referred to above and requests that duplicate copy of this memorial may be transmitted direct to the Secretary of State.	Informed through the Madras Government (Government of India, Public Works Department letter No. 488-G., dated 14th April 1899), that his first memorial has been transmitted to the Secretary of State and that orders on this case are awaited before considering the second memorial.		
	311	Holme, C. H. - -	1873	1876	Secretary of State, 1899 -	Regarding position and prospects in the Department and willingness to retire from the service of Government when the leave on which he then was expired, provided he is granted the following concessions— 1. Two years' salary in cash. 2. Pension of Rs. 5,000 a year. 3. Commutation of the above pension to sterling at 2s. to the rupee.	The Secretary of State having sanctioned the proposals of the Government of India, Mr. Paul was permitted to retire from the service. Forwarded to the Secretary of State with Government of India Despatch No. 26 P. W., dated the 24th August 1899 with remark that, as recommended by the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh that they have no objection to Mr. Holme's retiring under the special terms on a pension Rs. 5,000 a year, but that the further concessions asked for by Mr. Holme are for his Lordship's consideration and orders.*	* Mr. Holme was allowed to retire under the special terms sanctioned in June 1899.	
E 2	312	Kennedy, R. G. - -	1871	1873	Viceroy, 1899 -	On account of the not-fulfilment of the promises held out to them in the earlier prospectus of the College, these officers put forward among others the following principal prayers:— 1. That adequate compensation shall be given for the depreciation of the currency in which each has been paid. 2. That pensions shall be paid in sterling at 2s. per rupee. 3. That adequate compensation shall be given for loss suffered on account of slow promotion.	These memorials were forwarded to the Secretary of State, with the representations of the Government of India, with P. W. Despatch No. 5, dated the 17th January 1901 and the memorialists were informed accordingly through the Local Governments and Administrations, &c., under which they were serving. The Secretary of State in his Despatch No. 23 Public Works, dated 7th June 1901, rejected the prayers of the petitioners and they were informed accordingly.		
	313	Benton, J. - -	1871	1873	Do. 1900 -				
	314	de Winton - - -	1871	1874	Do. 1899 -				
	315	Garrett, A. H. - -	1871	1874	Do. 1899 -				
	316	Davidson, J. P. - -	1871	1874	Do. 1899 -				
	317	Molloy, R. A. - -	1871	1874	Do. 1899 -				
	318	Crampton, A. C. - -	1871	1874	Do. 1899 -				
	319	Hebbert, F. B. - -	1871	1874	Do. 1899 -				
	320	de Morgan, W. C. -	1871	1874	Do. 1900 -				
	321	Watson, C. J. K. -	1871	1874	Do. 1900 -				
	322	Arundell, E. W. - -	1871	1874	Do. 1900 -				
	323	Goodfellow, A. T. -	1871	1874	Do. 1900 -				
	324	Marsh, H. - -	1871	1874	Do. 1900 -				
	325	Newcombe, A. C. - -	1871	1874	Do. 1900 -				

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326	Coles, G. E.	1871	1874	Viceroy, 1900	On account of the non-fulfilment of the promises held out to them in the earlier prospectus of the College, these officers put forward among others the following principal prayers:— 1. That adequate compensation shall be given for the depreciation of the currency in which each has been paid. 2. That pensions shall be paid in sterling at 2*s.* per rupee. 3. That adequate compensation shall be given for loss suffered on account of slow promotion.	These memorials were forwarded to the Secretary of State, with the representations of the Government of India, with Public Works Despatch No. 5, dated the 17th January 1901, and the memorialists were informed accordingly through the Local Governments and Administrations, &c., under which they were serving. The Secretary of State in his Despatch No. 23 Public Works, dated 7th June 1901, rejected the prayers of the petitioners and they were informed accordingly.	
327	Shadbolt, E. I.	1871	1874	Do. 1900			
328	Colebrook, H. W. V.	1871	1874	Do. 1900			
329	Penny, E.	1871	1874	Do. 1900			
330	Pargiter, E. H.	1871	1874	Do. 1900			
331	Baker, H. V. S.	1872	1875	Do. 1900			
332	Moyle, G.	1872	1875	Do. 1899			
333	Smithe, E. du Cane	1872	1875	Do. 1899			
334	Bickerton, C. H. C.	1872	1875	Do. 1899			
335	Gilbert, C. F.	1872	1875	Do. 1899			
336	Leslie, M.	1872	1875	Do. 1899			
337	Curry, T. E.	1872	1875	Do. 1900			
338	Watts, G. K.	1872	1875	Do. 1900			
339	Brown, J. S.	1872	1875	Do. 1900			
340	Jacob, L. M.	1872	1875	Do. 1900			
341	Harris, G. S. T.	1872	1875	Do. 1900			
342	Burlton, C. H. B.	1872	1875	Do. 1900			
343	Harington, H. S.	1872	1875	Do. 1900			
344	Bellasis, E. S.	1872	1875	Do. 1900			
345	Rebsch, S.	1872	1875	Do. 1900			
346	Michell, T.	1872	1875	Do. 1900			
347	Sutherland, A. R.	1873	1876	Do. 1900			
348	Oddie, H. J.	1873	1876	Secretary of State, 1899			

349	Routh, R. S.	1873	1876	Viceroy, 1899			
350	Pinhey, E.	1873	1876	Do. 1899			
351	Montague, J. M.	1873	1876	Do. 1899			
352	St. Clair, L. M.	1873	1876	Do. 1899			
353	Harrison, A. G.	1873	1876	Do. 1899			
354	Roberts, R. W.	1873	1876	Do. 1899			
355	Dallas, J. E.	1873	1876	Do. 1899			
356	Bewley, A.	1873	1876	Do. 1899			
357	Newton, W. G.	1873	1876	Do. 1899			
358	Dunn, G. O. W.	1873	1876	Do. 1900			
359	Atkinson, R. P.	1873	1876	Do. 1900			
360	Coode, M. P.	1873	1876	Do. 1900			
361	Scobie, M. J.	1873	1876	Do. 1900			
362	Clifton, C. N.	1873	1876	Do. 1900			
363	Jacob, E. F.	1873	1876	Do. 1900	Do.	do.	Do. do.
364	Lambert, G. B.	1874	1877	Do. 1900			
365	Wallace, J.	1874	1877	Secretary of State, 1899			
366	English, R. A.	1874	1877	Do. 1899			
367	Home, W.	1874	1877	Viceroy, 1900			
368	Fox, H. H.	1874	1877	Secretary of State, 1899			
369	Hight, E. A.	1874	1877	Do. 1899			
370 371	George, D.	1874	1877	Secretary of State and Viceroy, 1899.			
372	Malet, A. A. G.	1874	1877	Viceroy, 1899			
373	Ussher, C. J.	1874	1877	Do. 1900			
374	Ivens, J. H. A.	1874	1877	Do. 1900			
375	Boyce, H. G.	1874	1877	Do.			
376	Tebbs, F. R.	1874	1877	Do.			
377	Morley, G. S.	1874	1877	Do. 1900			
378	Savielle, G.	1874	1877	Do. 1900			
379	Gabbett, J. E.	1874	1877	Do. 1900			

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380	Fraser, E. G. - -	1875	1878	Viceroy, 1900 - - -	Many of these officers in addition to the above prayers, also pray that they may be allowed the privilege which was conceded to officers appointed in the previous years of drawing their furlough allowances, when paid in England, at the rate of 2*s.* to the rupee.	These memorials were forwarded to the Secretary of State, with the representations of the Government of India, with Public Works Despatch No. 5, dated the 17th January 1901, and the memorialists were informed accordingly through the Local Governments and Administrations, &c., under which they were serving. The Secretary of State in his Despatch No. 23 Public Works, dated 7th June 1901, rejected the prayers of the petitioners, and they were informed accordingly.	
381	Fowler, F. D. - -	1875	1878	Do. 1900 - - -			
382	de Winton, T. W. -	1875	1878	Do. 1899 - - -			
383	Barratt, C. H. - -	1875	1878	Do. 1900 - -			
384	Yates, R. B. - -	1875	1878	Do. 1900 - - -			
385	Morse, A. - - -	1875	1878	Do. 1900 - -			
386	Menneer, R. R. - -	1875	1878	Do. 1900 - - -			
387	Nicolls, J. R. C. - -	1875	1878	Do. 1900 - -			
388	Chadwick, W. - -	1875	1878	Do. 1900 - - -			
389	Thomson, A. S. - -	1875	1878	Do. 1900 - -			
390	Egerton, R. W. - -	1875	1878	Do. 1900 - - -			
391	Lees, O. C. - -	1875	1878	Do. 1900 - -			
392	Steven, K. H. - -	1875	1878	Do. 1900 - - -			
393	O'Connell, H. H. -	1875	1878	Do. 1900 - -			
394	Mackenzie, N. F. - -	1875	1878	Do. 1900 - - -			
395	Dawson, E. F. - -	1875	1878	Do. 1900 - - -			
396	Tickell, J. R. - -	1875	1878	Do. 1900 - - -			
397 398	White, G. G. - -	1874	1877	Viceroy and Secretary of State, 1900.	Asks that the special terms of retirement sanctioned for officers appointed in the years 1874 to 1876 may be extended to him.	Do do. do	

399	Cameron, W. L. S. L. -	1874	1877	Viceroy, 1900 - -	Claims compensation on account of the non-fulfilment of the promises said to have been made to him before entering Cooper's Hill College and prefers a further request in regard to the position of officers of his rank under the Warrant of Precedence for India.	Forwarded to the Secretary, Public Works Department, India Office, with Government of India, Public Works Department letter No. 723-G., dated 29th May 1901, with request that it may be placed with the memorials of other Cooper's Hill officers, forwarded with Government of India, Public Works Despatch No. 5, dated 17th January 1901, and that his first, second, fourth, and fifth requests may be dealt with in connexion with those memorials. It was added that Mr. Cameron had been informed in regard to his third request relating to the Warrant of Precedence in India that the Government of India have not made any recommendation on this point.	
400	Malet, A. A. G. - -	1874	1877	Secretary of State, 1901 -	Prays that he may be permited to retire from the service on the expiry of his leave in July 1901 under the special terms sanctioned in Secretary of States Despatch No. 21 P. W., 1st June 1899, for officers who entered the Royal Engineering College in the years 1871 to 1873.	Forwarded to the Secretary of State with Government of India P. W. Despatch No. 14, dated 30th May 1901, together with a letter from the Madras Government strongly supporting Mr. Malet's prayer, and with the request that the orders passed by the Secretary of State may be communicated direct to Mr. Malet.*	* Mr. Malet has since been informed that the prayer of his memorial has been rejected, but that if he wishes to retire on the pension permissible under the rules, it is open to him to do so.

EAST INDIA (PETITIONS OF OFFICERS OF PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT).

RETURN showing the number of PETITIONS which have been received during the past fifteen years, either by the GOVERNMENT of INDIA or by the SECRETARY of STATE for INDIA, from the OFFICERS of the PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT who entered the ROYAL INDIAN ENGINEERING COLLEGE, COOPER'S HILL, during the first five years of its existence, the said PETITIONS containing, it is believed, representations to the effect that the terms under which they had been engaged had not been adhered to, and that their careers and prospects were thereby ruined or very seriously affected; also of the number and nature and date of the REPLIES to these OFFICERS.

(Mr. Kimber.)

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